THE

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O'CONNELL AND PARNELL.

"THERE is O'CONNELL. GOD damn the scoundrel!" was the remark with which his Majesty GEORGE IV. welcomed the "Liberator" when he presented himself at the great levée after the Emancipation Act was passed. The exclamation is worth recalling to-day, when Mr. MURRAY has published two portly volumes of the O'CONNELL Correspondence almost on the very day when the Attorney-General for the Crown opened his broadside of denunciation of O'CONNELL'S successor. There is not an Englishman who, on turning over these pages of the great Irish patriot's correspondence, will not feel heartily ashamed of the injustice and brutality with which O'CONNELL was received by Englishmen of the first rank. That emotion of repentance for the abuse showered upon O'CONNELL by our fathers will be felt by our sons when they dip by chance into the dreary pages of "Parnellism and Crime." That brochure will live in history as the supreme demonstration of our national stupidity, the most perfect example of the extent to which pride and prejudice can blind even the most intelligent and cultivated Englishmen to the most conspicuous features of the great historic drama in which they are compelled by the destinies to play so often so uncongenial a part.

The excuse of the ordinary thick-headed Englishman who "cannot stand them Irish" is that the hands of Mr. PARNELL and his allies are stained with crime. No doubt the worthy fellows who make this assertion honestly believe that their abhorrence of the outrages is the real cause of their refusal to give Mr. PARNELL a fair hearing. As a matter of fact, however, they really seize these outrages merely as a pretext. The proof of that is that their fathers manifested just the same invincible antipathy to the Irish cause when it was incarnate in the person of DANIEL O'CONNELL, who was a perfect fanatic in his reluctance to resort to force. He asserted as an inviolate principle throughout the whole of his career that "every change of political institutions should be effected by exclusively moral and political means, "and that no amelioration, however in its nature valuable in the "laws or government, should be purchased by any crime or "sin of ever so small a degree—and above all is not worth the "purchase of a single life." No more extravagant proposition was ever laid down by a Quaker in his moments of greatest exaltation. But against O'CONNELL there was excited just the same animosity that rages against Mr. PARNELL. John Bull found some other pretext for venting his spleen on the Irish chief. Any stick is good enough for beating a dog with. And when the English public wish to persist in doing an injustice, "the people," wrote O'CONNELL, "should be thoroughly aware that the way to "defeat their enemies is to observe the law, to avoid all riots and "outrages, and not strengthen the hands of their enemies "by committing crimes. Crimes must and will be punished." Nevertheless, we prosecuted O'CONNELL, mocked at his entreaties, and treated him worse even than we have treated Mr. PARNELL.

"The O'CONNELL Correspondence" is somewhat long for the general reader. A sixpenny "Pall Mall Extra" of ninety-six pages would contain all the letters which the general reader would care to see. It is well to have the correspondence in full, for libraries, polemical purposes, and for the writing of history, but the general reader will find its nine hundred pages rather more than he can comfortably digest, especially after he has breakfasted off the Attorney-General's indictment of the O'CONNELL of to-day. The volumes are, however, full of side-lights upon the political problems of our own times. There is something touching in the evident good faith and hearty confidence with which O'CONNELL set about the attempt to make the Union a real Union. "A real Union or none at all" might serve as a very good war cry even in our own times. Mr. W. H. SMITH goes down to Salford and boasts that we offer Ireland instead of Home Rule "a more than equal share of representation in the Imperial Parliament and complete equality, complete participation in the glorious traditions, the triumphs, and the responsibilities of this great empire;" but every one knows, and no one better than Mr. W. H. SMITH, that under Home Rule Ireland intends to keep all these advantages, and to undertake into the bargain to free us from the irksome duty of managing her own affairs, which we have so abominably mismanaged. The experiment of allowing the Irish equal rights say to the Scotch has often been talked of, and never been made. If Mr. SMITH and his friends would but honestly try to allow the majority of the Irish under the existing Constitution to have as much of their own way as the Scotch have something might be done even now to make a real Union. But with the Tory House of Lords there is no chance of this. In nothing does O'CONNELL'S prescience show to greater advantage than in his relentless hostility to the House of Lords. It is that Chamber which has wrecked all chance of preserving the Union. Again and again when the Commons would have yielded in time, the Peers persisted in refusing justice to the Irish people. But instead of making O'CONNELL Chief Secretary our fathers placed him in the dock, and their sons are now bitterly lamenting the consequences of their blunder. O'CONNELL knew better how to govern Ireland than any Englishman of his time. But we would not listen to him, and the result is before us. It is not encouraging for those who persist in pursuing the same policy against Mr. PARNELL that was adopted against DANIEL O'CONNELL.

HOW TO BECOME AN ORATOR.—I.

HINTS BY THE BEST PUBLIC SPEAKERS OF THE DAY.

IT has been said that to "stand up and speak for ten minutes without looking ashamed of himself" is what the average Englishman finds it hardest of all things to do. Hitherto the average Englishman has hummed and hawed along comfortably enough; but there can be no doubt that in these democratic days the future will lie with the articulate. In the sphere of the pulpit there is now so much competition among the churches that the preacher who hesitates is lost. In Parliament the good old days are over when the Duke of Wellington's rule of oratory sufficed: "Say what you have to say, don't quote Latin, and sit down." For one thing, the number of members who win their way into the House by success on the platform is ever increasing; and for another, no man can any longer expect to have "the ear of the House" to any purpose unless he can also command that of the country. On the platform itself the standard required in the present day is much higher than it used to be, thanks in some measure to the part now played in English politics by those born orators, the Irish. The attention given to elocution by young men preparing for the pulpit, and the rapid spread of parliamentary debating societies, are among the means adopted, in view of the new need, for curing our old and natural defects. But still more valuable, perhaps, would be the advice of those who are already past masters in the art and who are qualified to preach what they have themselves long practised. A correspondent elicited such advice the other day from the first of our living orators in the political field; and we are now glad to be able to supplement his advice with that of some other public speakers, of acknowledged excellence in their several spheres. First, however, it will be well to reprint Mr. Bright's letter, which we put before our correspondents as a starting point for their own further remarks:—

As to modes of preparation for speaking, it seems to me that every man would readily discover what suits him best. To write speeches and then to commit them to memory is a double slavery, which I could not bear. To speak without preparation, especially on great and solemn topics, is rashness, and cannot be recommended. When I intend to speak on anything that seems to me important, I consider what it is that I wish to impress upon my audience. I do not write my facts or my arguments, but make notes on two or three or four slips of note paper, giving the line of argument and the facts as they occur to my mind, and I leave the words to come at call while I am speaking. There are occasionally short passages which for accuracy I may write down, as sometimes also—almost invariably—the concluding words or sentences may be written. This is very nearly all I can say on this question. The advantage of this plan is that while it leaves a certain and sufficient freedom to the speaker it keeps him within the main lines of the original plan upon which the speech was framed, and what he says, therefore, is more likely to be compact, and not wandering and diffuse.

We now have the pleasure of supplementing the advice of the first of political orators by that of the first of scientific orators. Few men have had so diversified an experience in public speaking as Professor Huxley, and no man of equal scientific accomplishments can, we imagine, lay any claim to rivalling him in articulateness and eloquence.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F.R.S.

I forget what veteran public speaker it was who gave this advice to a beginner: "Write out your speech; and be especially careful about

writing the parts in which you give way to your feelings." But I believe the counsel to be excellent, and, on all important occasions, I have acted upon it. But I have never committed the written matter to memory. And that for several reasons, of which one, that I could not if I tried, is perhaps sufficient. Even if I could learn a speech by heart, I agree with Mr. Bright that the burden of going through the process would be intolerable. However, this is a question of idiosyncrasy. I know of at least one admirable speaker who is said to learn every word by heart, and whose charming delivery omits no comma of the original. The use, to me, of writing, sometimes of rewriting half a dozen times over, that which I threw aside when I had finished it, was to make sure that the framework of what I had to say—its logical skeleton, so to speak—was, so far as I could see, sound and competent to bear all the strain put upon it. I very early discovered that an argument in my head was one thing, and the same argument written out in dry bare propositions quite another in point of trustworthiness. In the latter case, assumptions supposed to be certain while they lay snug in one's brain had a trick of turning out doubtful; consequences which seemed inevitable proved to be less tightly connected with the premisses than was desirable; and telling metaphors showed a curious capacity for being turned to account by the other side. I have often written the greater part of an address half a dozen times over, sometimes upsetting the whole arrangement and beginning on new lines, before I felt I had got the right grip of my subject.

A subordinate, but still very important use of writing, when one has to speak, is that the process brings before the mind all the collateral suggestions which are likely to arise out of the line of argument adopted. Psychologically considered, public speaking is a very singular process. One half of the speaker's mind is occupied with what he is saying; the other half with what he is going to say. And if the field of vision of the prospective half is suddenly crossed by some tempting idea which has not already been considered, the speaker is not at all unlikely to follow it. But if he does, Heaven knows where he may turn up; or what bitter reflections may be in store for him, when the report of his speech stares him in the face next morning. Cynical as the latter part of the advice which I have quoted may sound, it is just when the strange intoxication which is begotten by the breathless stillness of a host of absorbed listeners weakens the reason and opens the floodgates of feeling that the check of the calmly considered written judgment tells, even if its exact words are forgotten.

As to notes, my experience may be of interest to that unfortunate mortal the average Englishman, who, as you say, finds it the hardest thing in the world to stand up and speak for ten minutes without looking, or at at least feeling, either a fool or a coward. Of that form of suffering I do not believe hit the average Englishman knows half so much as I do. For twenty years I never got up to speak without my tongue cleaving to the roof of the mouth; and if the performance was a lecture, without an *idée fixe* that I should have finished all I had to say long before the expiration of the obligatory hour; and, at first, I clung to my copious MS. as a shipwrecked mariner to a hencoop. My next stage was to use brief but still elaborate notes—not unfrequently, however, having the big MS. in my pocket to fall back upon in case of an emergency, which, by the way, never arose. Then the notes got briefer and briefer, until I have known occasions on which they came down to a paragraph. But the aid and comfort afforded by that not too legible scrawl upon a small sheet of paper was inexpressible. Twice in my life I have been compelled to swim without floats altogether—to renounce even a sheet of note-paper. On one of these occasions, I had to address an audience to some extent hostile, upon a topic which required very careful handling, and I had taken unusual pains in writing my discourse with the intention of practically reading many parts of it. But the assemblage was a very large one; and when I came face to face with it I saw, at a glance, that, if I meant to be heard, looking at notes was out of the question. So I took my courage in my two hands, put my papers down, and left them untouched; while the discourse, in a way quite unaccountable to me, rolled itself off as if I had been a phonograph, in order and matter, though not in words, as it was written.

On the other occasion, the circumstances were still more awkward. I had been obliged to dictate my discourse the day before it was delivered to a short-hand writer for the Associated Press in the United States, exacting from him a pledge that he would supply me with a fairly written out copy to be used as notes. My friend the reporter kept his word, and a couple of hours before the time of speaking the manuscript arrived. But, alas! it was written on the thin paper, which I believe is technically called "flimsy." I could not read it at any distance with ease, and the attempt to make use of it in speaking would have been perilous. So I had the comfort of knowing that the local papers might have one version and the others another of my speech. Luckily, no one took the trouble to compare the two, or the discrepancies might have afforded good ground for suspicion that my address and myself were alike mythical.

In spite of this tolerably plain evidence that if I were put to it I could very well do without notes, I have never willingly been without them—at any rate in my pocket. At public dinners and ordinary public meetings they have long ceased to come out; but, on more serious occasions, I have always had them before me, though I very often forgot to look at them. I think they acted as a charm against that physical nervousness, which I have never quite got over, and the origin of which has always been a puzzle to me. With every respect for the public, I cannot say I ever felt afraid of an audience; and my cold hands and dry mouth used to annoy me when my hearers were only students of my class, as much as at other times. The late Lord Cardwell once told me that Sir Robert Peel never got up to speak in the House of Commons without being in what schoolboys call a "funk;" and I fancy from what I have heard of great speakers that this trouble of their weaker brethren is much better known to them than people commonly suppose. There is a rational ground for it. So much depends upon all sorts of physical and moral conditions that beginning to make a speech is like going into action, and no man knows—not the most practised of speakers—how he will come out of it. And, in each case,

> The painful warrior, famoused for fight,
> After a thousand victories once foiled,
> Is from the book of honour razed quite,
> And all the rest forgot for which he toil'd.

But I do not think that this rational ground for speaker's "funk" is the real one. It seems to be, in people of a certain temperament, as much a physiological process as the joyous reaction which follows upon the first bad five minutes, and substitutes one of the keenest of pleasures for one of the greatest of the smaller miseries of life.

THE SHIVERERS OUTSIDE THE DOCK GATES.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

OUTSIDE the dock gates this morning gathered, as they had gathered every morning all this cold weather, crowds of half-starved, pale-faced men, with toes out of their boots and elbows out of their coats, waiting, hundreds of them, for work. Some gathered from midnight onwards, and in the cold, grey fog they stood shivering, waiting their chance. Many turned away, after all these hours of waiting, with empty stomachs and despairful hearts, none having hired them, to go through the same cycle of hope, doubt, despair, the following day. The outlook is sad enough, but at last here is a point of light.

Mr. Benjamin Tillett, a dock labourer, has for some time past been working diligently and energetically to form a trade union among the tea operatives and dock and other labourers. The Social Democratic Federation for some months held weekly meetings near the dock gates, and early in the cold, dark, winter mornings, month after month, men gathered round the red flag, and listened to the eloquence born of sympathy with the eagerness born of starvation, if haply some cure might be found for their sore pain. After a while hope crept into the hearts of a few, and with hope came desire for action, till "The Tea Operatives and General Labourers' Association" became an acknowledged fact, with its trustees, its treasurer, and its general secretary, the before-named Mr. Benjamin Tillett, of Bethnal-green. During its last quarter it banked—in the Post-office, so that no breaking of the private capitalist should avail to rob it of its savings—no less than £40, made up of subscriptions of 2*d.* a week. Just now the heaviest grievance pressing on the men, apart from the general grievances that press on all labour, is the system of contracting and sub-contracting. A ship comes into the docks and is to be unladen. The owners of the freight do not hire men to do the work; they apply to a contractor and pay him so much per ton, leaving him to make terms with the men. This contractor refarms out the work with which he is entrusted, and sub-contractors are found to deal directly with the men. The way in which the system works, and the suffering caused by it, will be most readily appreciated by an illustration.

Messrs. Z—— want 900 tons unladen; they agree to pay 5½*d.* per ton to the contractor who will undertake to shift the cargo. The contractor—we will omit the sub-contractor, for the sake of simplicity—takes the job and walks out to find his gang. There are hundreds awaiting hiring, and he has no difficulty in buying labour. He engages forty-eight men to work eight hours each, and at the end of the eight hours the ship is unladen and each man receives 6*d.* an hour, or 4*s.* for the job. The cost of unlading will then be 192*s.*, or £9 6*s.*, taken as wages by labour. For the unlading of the 900 tons the contractor receives 412*s.* 6*d.*, or £20 12*s.* 6*d.* So the account stands:—

A receives for unlading	£20	12	6
A pays for labour	9	6	0
A pockets	11	6	6

£11 6*s.* 6*d.* profit out of a £20 12*s.* 6*d.* job is not bad for the middleman, especially when he has no risk, no outlay, no expenses of any kind; the £11 6*s.* 6*d.* goes to one man, and the forty-eighth part of £9 6*s.* to another, the latter having also to pay the waste of his muscles engaged in strenuous and unremitting toil. The growing bitterness among the labourers, who stand about for hours waiting for a job, who earn so little when they get it, and who see the contractors growing fat and prosperous while they grow thin and miserable, can be understood without more explanation. They might have borne the contrast with the dull apathy of habit and of ignorance, if they had been left to slowly rot out their lives, but the Socialist propaganda has inspired them with angry discontent, and they will no longer perish patiently in silence. The bitterness is intensified by some cases of notorious profligacy and waste among the contractors and the brutality shown by some to the men dependent on their favour. Thus, the other day, when some labourers angrily complained they could not get work to buy bread, the contractor answered: "Then

go and eat grass; it's good enough for a lot like you." Why should we of the daily press attempt to hide away these ugly facts, which are tossed up by the waves of misery surging round the base of society, until some catastrophe that cannot be smoothed over breaks on the public with all the horror of surprise?

ART NOTES.

The pastel exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery will continue until the end of November, when it will be closed to make way for the preparations for the winter show. This is to consist in another "Fifty Years of British Art" collection, on the same lines as last year; but of course an entirely new gathering of pictures will be presented. Has Sir Coutts never thought of a collection of Sir Frederick Leighton's works, I wonder? That, surely, would be popular.

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The works of the sculptor Henry Leifchild, who died five years ago, are to be seen—and if possible sold—at his studio, 13, Kirkstall-road, Streatham-hill. His work, most of which has been exhibited at the Royal Academy, is of the kind which is popularly supposed to appeal chiefly to artists, but of which the public, within the last few years, has begun to show a proper appreciation.

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The design for the diploma certificates for the forthcoming Paris Exhibition has been thrown open to the competition of French artists. The way it is arranged is this. After all designs—which need only be in the "sketch stage"—are delivered, the date determined on being the 15th of November, they will be placed on public exhibition, and five will be selected by the duly appointed committee for the final competition—a contest which will consist in the careful finishing of the drawings ready for the engraver. Exhibition and the final award will ensue, when to the four non-successful competitors consolation prizes of £40 will be given, the victor receiving £400, out of which, however, he will have to pay the engraver who is to reproduce his work.

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Mr. Frith, whose "Further Recollections" are to appear in the course of two or three weeks (duly furnished, as I ventured to recommend in this column, with an index to the entire work), is leaving Pembridge-villas for a southern suburb. In the house he is now quitting he has resided since 1851, and in it he has painted the greater number of his most popular pictures. Here the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family sat for their portraits, and, on more than one occasion, the Queen came to watch the progress of the work.

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An exhibition of Cotman's drawings is to be held in the middle of November, at the gallery of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, in Savile-row. I hear that the collection is being brought together chiefly by Mr. Frederick Wedmore, the connoisseur to whose exertions the success of the recent Cotman exhibition at Norwich was in great part due. All the finest specimens belonging to Mr. Colman, M.P., will be there; to Mr. Bulwer, Q.C. (whose family had them from Cotman direct); and to Mr. Percy Reeve, the curator of the Norwich Museum. I suppose that no one has done more for Cotman's memory than the last-named gentleman—except Cotman himself. Besides the watercolours, there will be a considerable collection of the artist's delightful black and white work.

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The "fee" scandal attending the erection of the Shaftesbury Memorial in Westminster Abbey is no new thing, although the enormity of it has, in the present case, been brought so strikingly into public notice. Nearly half a century ago the following paragraph appeared in a public print: "So heavy are the fees demanded by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for the erection of monuments in the Abbey that they are a constant source of very just complaint among sculptors. The monument to the Earl of Chatham, executed by Bacon, cost that artist in fees nearly £700! When to this are added the charges for the labour of erection, &c., some idea may be formed of the price at which an artist purchases fame of this kind." Cannot some means be devised whereby artists may be relieved of this monstrous tax levied on their bounties to the nation?—for such in reality these monuments are.

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Mr. Alma Tadema during the past week has been suffering from a severe chill, which has confined him to his room; he hopes, however, to get to work again in a few days' time. He has three pictures upon the easel. The first is a large work representing the rites of a vintage festival. It is just far enough advanced for judgment to be formed of the probable result—which will, I believe, be pronounced the finest *composition* of the artist. The second work shows us two girls reclining in the interior of a Roman hair-dresser's shop—and a sumptuous "shop" it is!—while a young girl, seen from behind, is leaning over a marble counter to descant to ladies assembled in the street the virtue of some new cosmetic. There is an elegance about the work, and above all a depth and transparency in the colour, that have rarely, if ever, been seen before in Mr. Tadema's work. In the latter qualities, but not in the first, it surpasses the third picture on which the artist is engaged. This little gem, called "From a Favourite Poet," represents a blonde, attired in pink draperies, reclining on cushions piled on a marble seat, while a white-clad brunette reads from a scroll. The figures stand out finely from the marble and the brasswork; and the glimpse of sea and landscape, the textures and the *technique*, are at least as good as ever. In one respect Mr. Tadema is certainly improving—and this is no slight thing for a man who is approaching his prime not only to retain his grip of his methods but actually to move onwards; and that is in his figures. The old charge that his figures did not live can no longer be brought: they are instinct with life—and life in its most delightful aspect.

M. H. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ENLARGING OUR WALHALLA."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I cannot at all understand what is meant by the statement, made apparently in all earnestness, that in our national Walhalla there can only be found room for at most three more statues and two more busts! Now, this is obviously an exaggeration, because, while attending part of this afternoon's service in the beautiful Abbey, I observed that Poets' Corner alone, not to mention any other part of the unique edifice, could with perfect ease contain many an additional statue, bust, or tablet without overcrowding it in the very least. But in any case, instead of tampering with the hallowed and glorious old Abbey by trying to enlarge it (as if it were not large enough), why on earth not erect a magnificent new Walhalla altogether, which should solely be for the purpose of burying illustrious Englishmen within its walls? But, mind you, I don't mean a new church, but a Walhalla, or temple, where there would be no necessity for covering over the graves with ugly chairs and benches, as is the case in Westminster Abbey.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

ALGERNON ASHTON.

44, *Hamilton-gardens, St. John's-wood, Oct.* 21.

CAN WOMEN BE COUNTY COUNCILLORS?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You are no doubt correct in stating that Flintham *v.* Roxburgh has, apart from the *obiter dicta* of Justices Mathew and Smith, little bearing on the question whether women are eligible for the office of county councillor. The adverse opinion of the Local Government Board might, however, have been based on firmer ground. There is a flaw in the argument which leads up to your triumphant Q.E.D. Section 63 of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1882 gives to women the right to vote, but it does not qualify them to elect. The distinction is, perhaps, super-refined, but the case referred to authoritatively proves its existence. In addition to this, as the section declares that words in the Act importing the masculine gender are to include women for certain purposes—namely, the right to vote—such words must, by a well-known rule of construction, be deemed to exclude women for all other purposes—for instance, the right to be voted for.—Yours obediently,

BENJAMIN A. ELKIN.

October 22.

[An answer, good or bad, to this line of argument was provided in the article. May it not be argued that the "super-refined" distinction established by F. *v.* R. is merely this: that you may go behind the register with regard to the qualification to be voted for, though not with regard to the claim to vote? Do this, and you find certain burgess qualifications the same for women as men. For to what women does the Act "give the right to vote?" To those qualified, under sections which must therefore be contemplated and included by the provision among "all purposes having reference," &c.—ED. *P.M.G.*]

"TREASURES" AT OXFORD, AND THEIR TREATMENT.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The note in your paper of Wednesday, the 17th, on the subject of the inadequate and irritating labels of South Kensington will have been welcome to many readers. If, however, your contributor or any of your readers wishes to see the *ne plus ultra* of *fainéantisme* of this kind let him go to Oxford, and visit the University Gallery. The treasuries of that institution are, I suppose, of almost inestimable value, though few in number when compared even with many provincial galleries. They include probably the finest collections in England of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaelle; famous paintings by other early Italian and English masters; Mr. Ruskin's magnificent gift of from forty to fifty drawings by Turner, among them some of his best work; the Douce collection of prints, including unrivalled works of Rembrandt, Albert Durer, Lucas van Leyden, and other famous etchers. These are the pictures. In sculpture the Pomfret, the Castellani, the Chantrey, and other ancient and modern marbles crowd each other as in an Italian image shop. Admission to the public is made easy enough—the fee being only 2*d.*, which the more economical can save by getting a member of the university to introduce him. But here the facilities afforded the stranger end. If he wishes to know what he is looking at, he learns for the most part that this is No. —— of a non-obtainable catalogue. Few of the drawings, etchings, or paintings have the artist's name, fewer still the subject. Unless my memory deceives me, there are many without even a number, or at any rate with a number not easily discoverable. The greater part of the sculpture is preserved in cellars and passages so dark that at 2 P.M. on a very bright day six weeks ago it is no exaggeration to say I had literally to grope my way through the passages where many of the exhibits are arranged. In one such place, thinking that I saw dimly a graceful figure at my feet, and there being no one at hand to forbid me, I struck a wax vesta, by the light of which I found a marble mother sleeping with a marble babe upon her breast, a piece of very exquisite work it seemed to me, and the label on it said it was "Marmorea Oxoniensis, No. 237" (I don't vouch for the number). Similarly as regards the innumerable busts and statues, gods and goddesses, emperors and empresses, fauns, satyrs, "je ne sais quoi," crowded shelf on shelf, looking down upon you over each other's shoulders, all and every of them was simply "Marmorea Oxoniensis," No. so and so, "Only this and nothing more." The doorkeeper who took charge of my 2*d.* and my umbrella said he had no catalogues of any kind to sell, he wished he had—he believed there was a book to be had at the Clarendon Press about 5*s.*, which contained a catalogue of some of the collections—he did not know if it contained all. It is difficult to believe that such an institution can be without a visitor's catalogue, but this assuredly is the answer I got from the only officer discoverable. Perhaps one reason for the fewness of the visitors is not far to seek.

R. HUDSON.

Lapworth, Oct. 19.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

For an ordinarily well-informed Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster's ignorance appears to be somewhat appalling. Yesterday he said that, beyond a few speeches,

> I am not aware that Mr. Davitt did take any active part in connection with the organization of the Land League meetings. As far as I know Mr. Davitt was not directly connected with the particular part of the organization which carried on agrarian agitation as I have described it in Ireland during the years 1880-81-82.

After this we shall be hearing the Attorney-General declare that, beyond a few speeches, so far as he knew, Dan O'Connell was not directly connected with the Repeal agitation, and that he is not aware that Mr. Cobden took any active part in connection with the organization of the Anti-Corn Law League. Mr. Davitt was the father of the Land League. He was its originator, he was its first organizer. He was its soul. So far from his not being directly connected with it, he was its direct creator, and until he was locked up in 1881 he spent his days and nights in doing little else but strengthening and extending its organization.

Alas for the poor Count Kalnoky! About twelve months ago Prince Bismarck, the great master of sensational statesmanship, scored a great success by the dexterity with which he magnified the movement of 4,000 Russian cavalry from Moscow to Warsaw, until Europe seemed likely to disappear under the invading flood of the Cossack horde. Count Kalnoky, emulous of similar achievements, has tried this week to get up a little scare on his own account by publishing a cock-and-bull story of Russian concentration in one of his kept papers. But he has no Reptile press, and the manifest and flagrant absurdity of the story has been too much for the risible faculties even of the other Vienna papers. The explosion of laughter which his nonsensical and abortive panic-mongering has occasioned reminds us of the outburst that followed when the ass disguised in a lion's skin tried to roar.

That there are some Russian troops moving towards the Western frontier is, of course, perfectly true. So there are British troops moving to India. In a great empire soldiers are always on the move hither and thither for reliefs and other purposes. The extent of the Russian movement towards the frontier was officially announced as determined upon nearly twelve months ago. Nothing has happened since then to induce the Russians to change their plans. The Tzar has expressly refused to sanction the expenditure necessary to place his frontier in an adequate position of defence. Hence, when we read that the famous Caucasian division, which has been marching to Kieff for the last two years, is once more on the way, we marvel at the sterility of the alarmist imagination that cannot trot out a better bogey than this aged and discredited phantom.

The Neapolitan correspondent who got up as a waiter in order to report the private proceedings at the Imperial lunch did a very smart thing. But it is one of those smart things which can only be done once. Henceforward all waiters at Royal or Imperial functions will be bound over to keep silence, and journalists will be regarded with greater suspicion than ever. And thus the smart Neapolitan reporter is really an enemy of his race. He did a good thing on the particular occasion, but in the long run it will be bad business.

Let Psychical Researchers and other students of the supernatural take note that the Berner-street presentiment has turned out to be a mare's nest. The lady who felt three kisses on her cheek in the dead of night, concluded that her prodigal sister must be no more, and duly identified her remains at the Whitechapel mortuary, has been proved too hasty in jumping at conclusions. The sister has appeared in the flesh, protesting that she is not a prodigal, asserting that the remains are not her remains, and claiming her expenses. Yet the marvellous Berner-street presentiment will doubtless crop up in supernaturalist literature for centuries to come as an authentic instance of "telepathy."

Said Mr. Courtney to a Women's Association at Liskeard:—

> It was said that women were too good for politics. If women were too good for politics, then politics were too bad for women—politics were what you made them, and the introduction of women into the political sphere would, he contended, raise politics to a higher level, and purge them of those mean, frivolous, and underhand practices which often disgraced the political agitations of to-day.

This protest against affecting to regard women as much

> Too good
> For human nature's daily food

is in Mr. Courtney's familiar style of good sense. But next moment the Unionist hoof peeped out. Just as the Tories hope that all women are Tories, Mr. Courtney is buoyed up by the faith that they are naturally Liberal Unionists. "Mrs. Fawcett," he said, "had mentioned at Nottingham the case of the wife of an English Home Ruler being converted by a visit to Ireland into a confirmed Unionist." A "confirmed Unionist" is curious. Surely, in the moment of fresh baptism, it was a little premature to proceed to the stage of confirmation. But Mr. Courtney ought to know—not that it affects women's right to a vote one bit—that of the women who speak or write on politics, the Unionists, either baptised or confirmed, are quite in the minority.

Little Tommy Hawkins, aged seven, who, seeing his baby sister, aged four, drowning in Hogg's Mill river, near Kingston, rushed into the stream to save her, is a little fellow who has the stuff in him of which heroes are made. He failed, alas, in his well-meant effort. His sister was drowned, and he himself was taken out insensible. Artificial respiration, however, brought him round, and yesterday the jury highly commended him. We hope little Tommy may be presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society. Few medallists better deserve such recognition of their bravery and self sacrifice.

The lady students at the Royal Holloway College have astonished Mr. J. Compton Merryweather by the alacrity with which they performed their duties at a preliminary fire drill yesterday. He has enrolled washerwomen at a great laundry in the north of London and found them equally expert. It would do women generally a world of good if they were put through drill. We shall come to a female light cavalry regiment yet; and we shall never be able to deal with certain phases of nuisance in the streets until we have female policemen.

Some remarkable figures were given in the French Chamber yesterday as to the cost "of the reorganization and reconstitution of the national armaments." We submit them in tabular form:—

	Francs.
M. Thiers (1)	914,000,000
M. Thiers (2)	2,300,000,000
M. de Freycinet	1,065,000,000
Total	4,279,000,000 = £171,160,000

That is a good thumping sum as it stands, but "it would be puerile," said M. Roche, "to imagine that no additions would be made to it in the future." Under which circumstances one is not surprised that M. de Freycinet's demand is to be subjected to criticism. And considering that no country has any intention whatever of attacking France unless she threatens to attack it, we may hope, for the sake of the unfortunate French taxpayer, that some of the enormous expenditure now contemplated may be spared.

We doubt if the programme of the "Conference on National Education" is altogether a wise one. The first two "planks" are right enough, for they are purely defensive, being directed to opposing, respectively, "the appropriation of additional public money to denominational schools," and "any sectarian departure from the provisions of the Act of 1870." But the two other planks are distinctly offensive—one aiming at the extinction of voluntary schools, and the other directed against denominational training colleges. These clauses in the programme constitute as much a departure in one direction from the Compromise of 1870 as the proposals to which the two former clauses take exception do in the other. Thereby the Conference seems to admit that the time has come for throwing the whole question into the crucible. This is a mistake. The maintenance of the *status quo* is the only safe policy.

We give in another column an account from our Travelling Commissioner of the wider issues involved in the Red River Railway dispute. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the immediate point at issue is not so large an one as the first telegrams represented. Here is the explanation given this morning on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

> Under the General Railway Act of Canada the power to sanction and regulate such railway crossings as that about which trouble is now said to have arisen is vested in the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. To them, accordingly, the Manitoba Government made application in due form in favour of the projected crossing by the Red River Railroad of the South-Western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Committee relegated it to the Supreme Court of the Dominion for decision. That court meets at Ottawa to-day. The court will, no doubt, know how to vindicate the law as well as administer "indifferent justice" in the case.

No doubt; but if the "indifferent justice" should go against the Manitobans, the situation will be a threatening one.

The *Lancet* has come to the rescue of cigarette makers and smokers. Having organized an Analytical Sanitary Commission, it now publishes their report, which should be worth a good deal to the Egyptian cigarette makers, who were especially attacked by "Medicus" not long ago. Five well-known brands have been examined, and they are all reported to be made of genuine tobacco, free from foreign substances, opium, or "unclassified alkaloid." Still we are told that it is "probably

safer' to avoid (how?) Salouk tobacco (which seems to mean Smyrna tobacco), lest the throat may be affected by its use. All which leaves us much as we were before as to our knowledge of the risk run by cigarette smokers. It would be interesting to know how it is that the generally terrorist *Lancet* is now rather well-disposed than otherwise to the cigarette which, only a few years ago, it damned so heartily that *Punch* burlesqued its diatribe by a cleverly drawn skeleton of the cigarette-smoking "masher."

"La partie de shoping," it appears, is the latest distraction of Parisian high-life. Parties of ladies meet and go hunting for bargains through out-of-the-way bric-à-brac shops under the guidance of the Duc de M——, who, it need scarcely be added, receives a handsome commission from the curiosity dealers. The idea is capable of vast extension. Why should not a fashionable art critic organize personally-conducted afternoon tours round the picture shops and galleries? or an expert in ceramics undertake to guide the uncertain taste of millionairesses in the matter of blue-china? Most popular of all, perhaps, would be drapery-and-millinery parties under the guidance of the Brummel of the season, whoever that may be.

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*THE POET'S CORNER.**

MR. IAN HAMILTON'S "Ballad of Hádji" is undeniably clever. Hádji is a wonderful Arab horse that a reckless hunter rides to death in the pursuit of a wild boar, and the moral of the poem—for there is a moral—seems to be that an absorbing passion is a very dangerous thing, and blunts the human sympathies. In the course of the chase a little child is drowned, a Brahmin maiden murdered, and an aged peasant severely wounded, but the hunter cares for none of these things, and won't hear of stopping to render any assistance. Some of the stanzas are very graceful, notably one beginning,

> Yes—like a bubble filled with smoke—
> The curd-white moon upswimming broke
> The vacancy of space;

but such lines as the following, which occur in the description of the fight with the boar,

> I hung as close as keepsake locket
> On maiden breast—but, from its socket
> He wrenched my bridle-arm!

are dreadful, and "his brains festooned the thorn" is not a very happy way of telling the reader how the boar died. All through the volume we find the same curious mixture of good and bad. To say that the sun kisses the earth "with flame-moustacheoed lip" is awkward and uncouth, and yet the poem in which the expression occurs has some pretty lines. Mr. Ian Hamilton should prune. Pruning, whether in the garden or in the study, is a most healthy and useful employment. The volume is nicely printed, but Mr. Strang's frontispiece is not a great success, and most of the tail-pieces seem to have been designed without any reference to the size of the page.

Mr, Catty dedicates his book to the memory of Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, and Keats—a somewhat pompous signboard for such very ordinary wine—and an inscription in golden letters on the cover informs us that his poems are "addressed to the rising generation," whom he tells us elsewhere he is anxious to initiate into the great comprehensive truth "that Virtue is no other than self-interest, deeply understood." In order to further this laudable aim he has written a very tedious blank verse poem, which he calls "The Secret of Content," but which certainly does not convey that secret to the reader. It is heavy, abstract, and prosaic, and shows how intolerably dull a man can be who has the best intentions, and the most earnest beliefs. In the rest of the volume, where Mr. Catty does not take himself quite so seriously, there are some rather pleasing things. The sonnet on Shelley's room at University College would be admirable but for the unmusical character of the last line.

> Green in the wizard arms
> Of the foam-bearded Atlantic,
> An isle of old enchantment,
> A melancholy isle,
> Enchanted and dreaming lies;
> And there, by Shannon's flowing
> In the moonlight, spectre-thin,
> The spectre Erin sits.
>
> Wail no more, lonely one, mother of exiles wail no more,
> Banshee of the world—no more!
> Thy sorrows are the world's, thou art no more alone;
> Thy wrongs the world's—

are the first and last stanzas of Mr. Todhunter's poem "The Banshee." To throw away the natural grace of rhyme from a modern song is, as Mr. Swinburne once remarked, a wilful abdication of half the power and half the charm of verse, and we cannot say that Mr. Todhunter has given us much that consoles us for its loss. Part of his poem reads like a translation of an old Bardic song, part of it like rough material for poetry, and part of it like misshapen prose. It is an interesting specimen of poetic writing, but it is not a perfected work of art. It is amorphous and inchoate, and the same must be said of the two other poems, "The Doom of the Children of Lir," and the "Lamentation for the Sons of Turann." Rhyme gives architecture as well as melody to song, and though the lovely lute-builded walls of Thebes may have risen up to unrhymed choral metres, we have had no modern Amphion to work such wonders for us. Such a verse as—

> Five were the chiefs who challenged
> By their deeds the Over-kingship,
> Bov Derg, the Daghda's son, Ilbrac of Assaroe,
> And Lir of the White Field in the plain of Emain Macha;
> And after them stood up Midhir the proud, who reigned
> Upon the hills of Bri,
> Of Bri the loved of Liath, Bri of the broken heart;
> And last was Angus Og; all these had many voices,
> But for Bov Derg were most;

has of course an archæological interest, but has no artistic value at all. Indeed, from the point of view of art, the few little poems at the end of the volume are worth all the ambitious pseudo-epics that Mr. Todhunter has tried to construct out of Celtic lore. "A Bacchic Day" is charming, and the sonnet on the open-air performance of "The Faithfull Shepherdesse" is most gracefully phrased and most happy in conception.

Mr. Peacock is an American poet, and Professor Thomas Danleigh Supplée, A.M., Ph.D., F.R.S., who has written a preface to his "Poems of the Plains and Songs of the Solitudes," tells us that he is entitled to be called the Laureate of the West. Though a staunch Republican Mr. Peacock, according to the enthusiastic Professor, is not ashamed of his ancestor King William of Holland, nor of his relatives Lord and Lady Peacock, who, it seems, are natives of Scotland. He was brought up at Zanesville, Muskingum Co, Ohio, where his father edited the Zanesville *Aurora*, and he had an uncle who was "a superior man" and edited the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. His poems seem to be extremely popular, and have been highly praised, the Professor informs us, by Victor Hugo, the *Saturday Review*, and the *Commercial Advertiser*. The preface is the most amusing part of the book, but the poems also are worth studying. "The Maniac," "The Bandit Chief," and "The Outlaw" can hardly be called light reading, but we strongly recommend the poem on Chicago.

> Chicago! great city of the West!
> All that wealth, all that power invest;
> Thou sprang like magic from the sand,
> As touched by the magician's wand.

"Thou sprang" is slightly depressing, and the second line is rather obscure, but we should not measure by too high a standard the untutored utterances of artless nature. The opening lines of "The Vendetta" also deserve mention:—

> When stars are glowing through day's gloaming glow,
> Reflecting from ocean's deep, mighty flow,
> At twilight, when no grim shadows of night,
> Like ghouls, have stalked in wake of the light.

The first line is certainly a masterpiece, and indeed the whole volume is full of gems of this kind. The Professor remarks in his elaborate preface that Mr. Peacock "frequently rises to the sublime," and the two passages quoted above show how keenly critical is his taste in these matters, and how well the poet deserves his panegyric.

Mr. Alexander Skene Smith's "Holiday Recreations and other Poems" are heralded by a preface for which Principal Cairns is responsible. Principal Cairns claims that the life-story enshrined in Mr. Smith's poems shows the wide diffusion of native fire and literary culture in all parts of Scotland, "happily under higher auspices than those of mere poetic impulse." This is hardly a very felicitous way of introducing a poet, nor can we say that Mr. Smith's poems are distinguished by either fire or culture. He has a placid, pleasant way of writing, and indeed his verses cannot do any harm, though he really should not publish such attempts at metrical versions of the Psalms as the following:—

> A septuagenarian
> We frequently may see;
> An octogenarian
> If one should live to be,
> He is a burden to himself
> With weariness and woe;
> And soon he dies, and off he flies,
> And leaveth all below.

The "literary culture" that produced these lines is, we fear, not of a very high order.

"I study Poetry simply as a fine art by which I may exercise my intellect and purify and elevate my taste," wrote the late Mr. George Morine many years ago to a friend, and the little posthumous volume that now lies before us contains the record of his quiet literary life. One of the sonnets, that entitled "Sunset," appeared in Mr. Waddington's anthology, about ten years after Mr. Morine's death, but this is the first time that his collected poems have been published. They are often distinguished by a grave and chastened beauty of style, and their solemn cadences have something of the "grand manner" about them. The editor, Mr. Wilton to whom Mr. Morine bequeathed his manuscripts, seems to have performed his task with great tact and judgment, and we hope that this little book will meet with the recognition that it deserves.

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* "The Ballad of Hadji, and other Poems." By Ian Hamilton. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
"Poems in the Modern Spirit, with the Secret of Content." By Charles Catty. (Walter Scott.)
"The Banshee, and other Poems." By John Todhunter. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
"Poems of the Plains and Songs of the Solitudes." By Thomas Brower Peacock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. London and New York.)
"Holiday Recreations and other Poems." By Alexander Skene Smith. (Chapman and Hall.)
"Poems by George Morine." (George Bell and Son.)

At Home and Abroad.

President Cleveland will review a Democratic procession in New York next Saturday, and will endeavour to reconcile the fractions that are now quarrelling about the civic offices. There is a rumour that Governor Hill declines to appear on the platform with Mr. Cleveland.

M. Schleyer, the inventor of Volapük, whose death had been prematurely announced, expired on Friday at Constance.

The British-American associations formed for making naturalized American citizens of British-born residents in America, are holding a convention at Chicago, and have formed a national organization.

The *Osservatore Romano* gives a formal denial to the report that Lord Salisbury had sent a note to the Pope, informing his Holiness that the British Government found it impossible to send a Chargé d'Affaires to the Vatican.

The Egyptian *Journal Officiel* publishes a statement showing a deficiency of £246,000, as compared with the Budget Estimates, in the yield from direct taxation during the first nine months of the year.

The Dutch Chamber has adopted a bill ratifying the new convention between the Government and the Zeeland Steam Navigation Company with regard to the mail service between Flushing and England.

The treasurer of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, 10, Buckingham-street, Strand, has received a bequest of £150 from the executors and trustees of the will of the late Miss Louisa M'Kellar, of Argyll Lodge, Clapham Park.

The Colchester oyster feast took place in the Corn Exchange of that town yesterday, and was attended by about 340 guests. The guests included Colonel Trotter, M.P., and Mr. J. Round, M.P. There was a plentiful supply of oysters.

An Elizabethan silver-gilt salt-cellar and cover, a fine cabinet specimen, with characteristic sixteenth century chasing, was sold yesterday for the very high price of £25 per oz. at Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Son's auction rooms in Covent-garden.

The students of the Royal Female School of Art, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, will hold a soirée on Monday next, from 7 to 11 P.M., at which a sale of original sketches and Christmas cards, the work and gifts of students, will take place. Former students will be welcomed.

The Kent Martyrs' Memorial at Dartford has been thoroughly restored and renovated by public subscription. The ceremony of unveiling will be performed on Wednesday next, by Colonel Sandys, M.P., when delegates from various parts of Kent will attend.

It has been decided to present a testimonial to the Marquis of Abergavenny, to commemorate the great Unionist demonstration at Eridge Park on the August Bank Holiday, and also as a mark of appreciation of his lordship's services to the Conservative cause.

We are requested to state that the article by Mr. Chance, Lambeth magistrate, which appeared in last Friday's *Pall Mall Gazette*, was published under a misapprehension, Mr. Chance having sent us the suggestions for our private information only, and not for publication.

The coal owners in the Manchester district, in North Wales, South Staffordshire, and East Worcestershire yesterday agreed to give the advance in wages for which the miners have been asking. At Leeds 150 miners were fined 15s. each for leaving work at the Waterloo Main Colliery without giving notice.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 held their customary dinner to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar (October 21, 1805), and the battle of Camperdown (October 11, 1797), at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, yesterday evening.

The Liberals of Gravesend held an enthusiastic meeting at the Public Hall in that town last night. Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Mr. T. D. Sullivan were the chief speakers, and a short letter of encouragement was read from Mr. Gladstone.

Earl Cowper, the Earl of Essex, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., and Mr. T. Lea, M.P., addressed a meeting of Dissentient Liberals at Watford last night. The proceedings were occasionally interrupted. A resolution was passed pledging the meeting to support Lord Hartington.

Thomas Axworthy, city treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, is reported to be a defaulter to the extent of 500,000 dols., and to have fled to Canada. His bondsmen have attached his property, and some excitement has been caused by the publication of the facts.

Mr. Balfour yesterday received in Dublin a deputation, who urged the Government to take measures to promote cottage industries in Ireland. He expressed sympathy with their objects, and thought the Government could do much to improve such matters as cottage industries, but he was not satisfied that they would be supported by the local authorities in Ireland.

The Earl of Dartmouth yesterday opened a new Eye Infirmary at Wolverhampton, which has been built at a cost of about £10,000. After the opening ceremony a luncheon was given by the mayor, at which nearly £1,100 was subscribed. Only about £500 is now required to clear off the cost of the institution, and to provide it with an endowment fund of about £2,000.

At a special meeting of the Birmingham town council yesterday, it was resolved to celebrate the jubilee of the incorporation of the borough by presenting the honorary freedom to Mr. P. H. Muntz, till recently one of the members of Parliament for Birmingham, and who is the principal survivor of those who were instrumental in obtaining the charter of incorporation.

Mr. Courtney, M.P., last night attended a meeting at Liskeard, in connection with the Women's Liberal Union Association, the first meeting of the kind held in Cornwall. Lady St. Germans, president of the branch, who occupied the chair, Lady Trelawny, hon. secretary, and Mr. and Mrs. Courtney delivered addresses.

The diamond industry at Antwerp is continually growing. There are now engaged in it about two hundred merchants and manufacturers, 100 brokers, and 2,500 workmen, earning very high wages. The merchants make their purchases in London, with the exception of some very strong firms, which import stones direct from the Cape.

There is not the slightest reason (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) for attaching any credence to the rumour that, after all, the ex-Prince of Bulgaria will be married before long to the Princess Victoria of Prussia. Everything goes to show that the present Emperor still shares to the full the objections to the match referred to which Prince Bismarck successfully urged against it when first proposed.

At a large meeting last night at Wolverhampton it was determined that Mr. Gladstone should be met at West Bromwich on Thursday, November 8, by the Mayor and the corporation officials, and by delegates from the South Staffordshire Liberal associations, at the close of his Birmingham visit, and presented with addresses. He will then drive through the Black Country to Wolverhampton, where further addresses will be presented.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY DISPUTE.

WINNIPEG MEANS TO GO THROUGH WITH IT.

Yesterday's telegrams from Winnipeg state that the excitement caused by the Red River Railway dispute continues intense, but that no disturbance of order is yet reported. The Red River line has been completed as far as the edge of the Canadian Pacific Company's property; but the operations were then suspended, in order to await a legal decision as to the right of the Canadian Pacific Railway to block the way. The latter company retains a large force on the spot, mostly armed, in order to guard the crossing.

The Lieutenant-Governor has warned Mr. Greenway, the Premier, against resorting to unlawful measures. The Manitoban Ministry, however, maintain a firm attitude, and talk of appealing to England, and, if necessary, to petition the Queen that Manitoba should be made a Crown Colony.

The development of the situation is awaited with much anxiety, as the people of Winnipeg express themselves determined to go through with the affair, whatever the decision of the court may be. Offers of assistance are arriving from outside towns, and the talk of annexation to the United States is being revived. The troops are confined to barracks in case of emergency.

THE EMPEROR'S DIARY.

I am informed (says the *Standard* correspondent at Berlin) that there is no prospect of Professor Geffcken being soon set at liberty, although his confinement has told on his health, and he is now very unwell. The only thing with which Dr. Geffcken is chargeable, if we may believe competent judges, is that he did not publish the Emperor's Diary entire, but only certain portions of it, which, it is urged, in their disconnection from the rest, are liable to produce on the reader an incorrect impression. With regard to the ridiculous story that the Empress Frederick had had to postpone her journey to England, because she had been summoned to appear before the judge of inquiry in this affair, it is sufficient to point out that no member of the Prussian Royal family can be summoned before any such court. Moreover, it was known long before the Diary appeared that her Majesty would not go to England till some time after the 18th of October, the anniversary of her late Consort's birthday.

THE POPE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Pope has addressed to Cardinal Lavigerie an important letter approving his campaign for the suppression of African slavery. His Holiness urges the Governments of Europe to continue this civilizing work, and refers especially to the efforts which England has exerted both in the Soudan and in Abyssinia on behalf of emancipation. He exhorts other Governments to follow England's example. The Pope concludes with the announcement that he is prepared to grant 300,000 f. towards the mission founded by the Cardinal.

LUCKY SPIRITUALISTS AT COURT.

According to advices from Munich, much sensation has been caused there by an article of the *Neuste Nachrichten* concerning certain alleged occurrences at the Court of the King of Wurtemberg. Three young Americans are said to have gained by all sorts of spiritualistic manifestations great influence over the ailing Monarch. Of course, says the *Daily News* correspondent, they have their reward. Lately the King presented his favourites, it is said, with a most luxuriously fitted up house, in which spiritualistic séances are held, and the King's ancestors are induced to appear. All sorts of distinctions have also been bestowed upon these lucky Americans, and one was recently ennobled. Such at least is the story.

SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION OF SUCCI'S FAST.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock the Italian, Succi, terminated his thirty days' fast at the Barcelona Exhibition. He has changed but little in his personal appearance. He continued to fence and walk to the last, his health was satisfactory, and he slept well. His first meal was eaten in the presence of many visitors, doctors and journalists. It consisted of sardines, soup, fried brains, roast fowl, beef steak, fruit, sweets, soda water, Chianti and Malaga wines, and cigars. He says he will soon attempt another fast.

THE FREE LIBRARY MOVEMENT AT PECKHAM.

A large public meeting was held last evening in the Peckham Public Hall for the purpose of supporting the recommendation of the Camberwell vestry that the Libraries Act be put in force in that populous district. Mr. G. C. Whiteley presided, and among the speakers were the Solicitor-General (Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.), the Rev. Canon McGrath, the Rev. G. B. Ryley, the Rev. H. B. Chapman, and Mr. George Livesey. The Rev. H. B. Chapman submitted a resolution, which was adopted, approving of the action of the vestry, and hoping that the poll of the ratepayers would prove satisfactory. He pointed out that four libraries would be necessary—one for the Old Kent-road, and others in Old Camberwell, East Dulwich, and Peckham. Sir Edward Clarke, in supporting the resolution, reminded his hearers that the rate would only be one halfpenny in the pound, or one shilling a year for every house rated at £24. He confessed that he should hesitate to recommend the scheme if it would lead to any large increase in the already heavy burdens of the ratepayers, but such an addition as that which was proposed was insignificant in itself, and would indirectly repay itself in a very few years, owing to the natural effects of the increased intelligence, sobriety, and industry of the people.

THE SALT SYNDICATE.—ENORMOUS INCREASE OF PRICES.

The successful floating of the Salt Union has given a great impetus to the salt trade in Cheshire. The ruinous prices and the lethargic trade of the past few years are entirely things of the past. The orders are pouring in so rapidly from all parts of the world, merchants and dealers being anxious doubtless to place their contracts before prices further advance, that some of the larger works are for the first time for years working night and day, and shipments for October will be the heaviest on record. The supply of brine at some works has been unequal to the demand; at others pumping operations go on unceasingly. The large quantity of salt which had been stocked is steadily diminishing, and by the end of the month the expectation is that the whole will have been worked off. During the past month prices for all descriptions of salt have had a remarkable upward tendency until now. Common salt intended for home consumption is quoted at 9*s.* per ton, or a rise of 6*s.* 6*d.*, while lump salt for exportation has risen from 8*s.* to 15*s.* per ton.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court resumed this morning promptly at half-past ten. Already counsel and others interested in the case are showing a slackening of interest, their attendance not being so prompt, and indeed the judges were on the bench before some of the legal gentlemen arrived. Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. Biggar were beside Mr. George Lewis, and the editor and the manager of the *Times* were on the other side in the well of the court, but no other persons of note were present.

A Bundle of Forged Letters.

Sir Charles Russell complained that the answering affidavit with regard to the discovery of letters, and as to which he had to make an application, was still undelivered. Sir Richard Webster, who did not seem in a very amiable mood, contradicted his learned friend as to the time, and then said he was informed that the answering affidavit was made last night or early this morning. Sir Charles then proceeded to say that the affidavit of Mr. George Lewis set forth that, in addition to the letters of Mr. Parnell and others already quoted, the defendants or their solicitors had in their possession forged letters which purported to be signed by Dillon, Biggar, and others, which letters had not been disclosed. That was the foundation of his application for further discovery, but that affidavit was hardly needed, as in the case of O'Donnell *v.* Walter it was admitted that there was a bundle of documents contained in a box.

Sir Richard Webster at this point obtained a copy of the answering affidavit, and stood with it in his hand. Sir Charles Russell asked for it, and another cross passage occurred, Sir Charles remarking, *sotto voce*, "I am entitled to it;" and the Attorney-General then surrendered the document. Sir Charles, reading from the affidavit made by the solicitor for the *Times*, said the defendants objected to produce the documents referred to upon the grounds that they were obtained after the commencement of the action of O'Donnell *v.* Walter, and for the purpose only of being submitted to their solicitors for their consideration and advice, and to enable them to prepare their defences to that action and the conduct of their case before this Commission. They therefore objected to produce the documents because they came into the possession of their solicitor solely to prepare the briefs for their counsel.

Sir Charles Russell replied that if this was an ordinary action that would be no answer at all. This limitation did not apply to original documents, but to documents that may have been created for the advice of counsel. They admitted that they had a large bundle of documents, and if these contained letters purporting to be by Egan, Biggar, and others, they were very important as bearing upon the authenticity of the other letters disclosed. Mr. Soames (the solicitor to the *Times*) said he received from a person in America certain documents which, he believed, were the documents referred to; but he did not recollect any purporting to be signed by Mr. Biggar. Some of the documents were handed to him by a person named Roberts, but they were found not to be genuine. The person who forwarded them to him then found that the others were not genuine. Finding that they were not genuine, the solicitor did not think they were material to the action of O'Donnell *v.* Walter or this case. He could not say whether all the documents were in his possession now or not. Some of them were in his possession, but they were all received by him after the commencement of the action, and only as solicitor in the action. This affidavit, said Sir Charles, was perfectly candid, but it was no answer in a case of privilege. In the opinion of Sir Charles, the Commission Act gave the judges power to order a discovery of documents which should override privilege if privilege be stated. But he did not admit privilege. One of the most recent and authoritative of cases was that of Pearce *v.* Foster, in which the Master of the Rolls had held that the mere fact of documents being handed to a solicitor did not constitute privilege. They must be brought into existence for the purpose of consultation, and be of the nature of professional communications to be privileged documents. These letters, &c., were not called into existence for professional purposes; they have existed for some time; therefore (continued Sir Charles) we are entitled to have a discovery and inspection of all documents.

Mr. R. T. Reid speaks.

"I desire to fortify my learned friend's argument," said Mr. R. T. Reid, who proceeded to state that the Attorney-General had in his speech given ample grounds for the application. He had referred to a letter written to the central office of the Land League in 1881 asking for money for moonlighters, and endorsed J. F. That document was not mentioned in the affidavit of discovery, and Mr. Reid claimed a right to see it. Then, again, as to the books of the League which were said to be handed to the *Times* by a Land League clerk, these documents were not created for the purpose of litigation. If genuine they ought to be disclosed; if not genuine, it was still more important that he should see them. Mr. Reid thought all the speeches which the Attorney-General had quoted from and referred to should be disclosed; as well as some further correspondence to which the Attorney-General had referred. "If these documents are admissible in an action between parties, how much more so are they admissible in an action of this kind?"

The Attorney-General replies.

The Attorney-General admitted that their lordships had full power to order the discovery of all documents; but he was not of opinion that this was a case in which such power should be exercised. The application for the discovery of these documents could not possibly have been made in an ordinary action: could not have been made in this action but for some communication made to the defendants, the particulars of which had not been disclosed. He would first call attention to the appointment of Mr. George Lewis—whom he described as the most expert solicitor in London; whereat Mr. Lewis shifted his eyeglass and smiled. Mr. Lewis "had been informed and believed" that certain other letters were in existence alleged to be signed by Dillon, Biggar, and other members of Parliament. He did not say they were material to any issue that had been raised. Mr. Soames's affidavit showed that some one had tried to impose upon the *Times*; that person probably went to Mr. George Lewis, and hence the application for further discovery. Sir Charles Russell had described the genuineness of letters attributed to Mr. Parnell as the most important point at issue; but in his opinion it was not, and had no relation to the other acts of Mr. Parnell and the other gentlemen charged. While intimating that he had no particular objection to the documents being seen, the learned gentleman strenuously maintained that Mr. Lewis's affidavit failed to show, as ought to have been done on an application for their production, that they were material to the issue, and he also warmly defended as ordinary the manner of the affidavit, the form of which he saw was only attacked at the last moment. Having read Mr. Soames' affidavit, he said until they knew from whom Mr. George Lewis received this information they should not be seen by the other side. On behalf of the *Times* it was contended that the letters had no relevancy to the issue, and on the other side it was not pretended that they had. Replying to Mr. Reid's application, Sir Richard Webster maintained that the whole of the class of documents, the present sight of which was claimed, came within the principle that the proof of an allegation and the documents obtained from a witness had always been privileged, and ought not to be seen by the other side. These documents had come into the possession of the *Times* in the course of this litigation and for the purposes of the litigation, and it had never been the practice of the courts that these documents should be produced until the witness was placed in the box. Mentioning in this connection the letter said to have been initialed by Mr. John Ferguson, he said the name of the ex-clerk of the Land League would not be disclosed until they had put him in the witness-box. He denied that he said that they possessed Land League books; rather, he regretted the total disappearance of the Land League books.

Were Forgeries foisted upon the "Times"?

Sir Charles Russell passed over the Attorney-General's observations as to the form and contents of the affidavits as words wasted upon small points. But he expressed his surprise that Sir Richard should say that Mr. Lewis's affidavit did not disclose the materiality of the letters alleged to have been signed by Messrs. Dillon, Biggar, and others, as it distinctly set out that they were forgeries. Sir Charles read what he said upon the point at the opening meeting of the Commission, that it was important to ascertain whether the letters which were going to be produced were a selection from a larger number of forged letters which had been foisted upon the *Times*. The affidavit of Mr. Soames made it clear that the person who received the letters in America was an agent of the *Times*.

A Manufactory of Forged Letters.

It was perfectly obvious that this was not a case of some person foisting them upon the *Times*, but the agent of the *Times* acting in America got these documents, paying what price they did not know, and then informed Mr. Soames that these documents were not genuine. Could it be said that this was not material? "We have here," exclaimed Sir Charles, "a manufactory of forged documents in obedience to a market demand," at which Mr. Biggar chuckled loudly. Was it not material Sir Charles proceeded, to ascertain how many more there were and whether there were letters by persons whose names were not mentioned? Surely it was obviously material that the Court should have every one of these documents before them, and the *Times* should help them to have them. His learned friend was instructed to profess his readiness that the whole matter should be searched to the bottom.

A passage-at-arms here occurred as to whether the forged letters were in the box to which allusion had been made, but it was explained that they were not, and that the box contained other letters. Sir Charles then proposed that their lordships should see all the letters and examine them fully, and unless there were grave reasons and the interests of truth and justice did not require it, the defendants should be permitted to have inspection of them.

After a short consultation, Sir James Hannen inquired if the Attorney-General approved of the suggestion, and obtaining a reply in the affirmative he stated that the court would accept the responsibility of examining the letters, although it was an onerous one.

What are the Irish Members charged with?

Sir Charles Russell then proceeded with another application. The charges and allegations made by the *Times*, he said, were briefly these:—(1) A general allegation that all the persons scheduled were engaged in a combination, organization, or conspiracy, and their lordships were asked to attribute to the persons who were directly incriminated by name all that any one had done, however obscure, in connection with that combination, organization or conspiracy. That was a view that would be contested by them when the attempt was made to act upon it by giving evidence. In addition to that he found only two charges against particular individuals—(1) the charge of making the speeches attributed to particular persons, and (2) the charge against Mr. Parnell of having written the letters set out. Except the speeches set opposite their names there was nothing in these particulars that would tell any one of the sixty-five persons whose names were set forth what were the particular charges against him. There was nothing to convey to the mind of these men what was alleged against them. Now, were they to take it that the Attorney-General did not allege that any one of these 65 persons himself incited to outrage, had been a party directly to outrage or had been a party directly to the application of funds to outrage? or was their case based upon the first general view? If it was then they knew where they were, but if it was intended to be alleged as against any one of these persons that he was a party by knowledge beforehand, or acting in concert beforehand, or connivance or complicity or accessory after outrage, then the simplest rules of justice required that it should be set out what was the outrage with which his name was said to be connected. What we require, remarked Sir Charles, are particulars of every direct action of every particular person.

[*Continued on Page* 8.]

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says:—I had an opportunity during these dull hours (yesterday) of asking an eminent counsel how it was that in view of the President's determination to exclude from the purview of the court all matters not directly affecting the guilt or innocence of members and "other persons" named in the particulars, the Attorney-General was permitted to range thus far afield. The explanation is simple, and clears up what has puzzled many people. The court have determined, in accordance with the ordinary usage, to permit the Attorney-General in his opening speech to follow his own line—to be as discursive and historical as he thinks desirable in the interests of his clients. But the rein will be pulled pretty tightly when it comes to giving evidence, when the authority of the court will be exercised to limit the scope of the inquiry in accordance with Sir James Hannen's early intimation.

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FOURTH EDITION.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

It seemed obvious, the Attorney-General thought, from the particulars, that the *Times* thought they were not bound to give any particulars with regard to the acts of the "other persons" mentioned in the Act. He thought they were entitled to particulars of "other persons" against whom they were going to make allegations, and also to particulars of the acts attributed to them—and all the more so because the Attorney-General thought every member of the conspiracy was directly responsible for the acts of any one of their number. Mr. R. T. Reid—speaking on behalf of the other members of Parliament separate from Mr. Parnell—directed their lordships' attention to paragraph 13 of the particulars. It stated that on certain occasions members of Parliament who thought it politic to denounce crimes in public approved of them in private. There was only one instance mentioned: that of Mr. Parnell. But the other members were not affected by the letter alleged to be written by Mr. Parnell; and if any of his clients made communications of that character he would like some information as to what such communications were.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT MAKES AN APPLICATION.

At this juncture some slight sensation was caused by the rising of Mr. Davitt to make an application. Sir Charles Russell had intimated that the founder of the Land League would have something to say. Mr. Davitt rose from the solicitors' table, where he had been sitting at the side of Mr. George Lewis, and addressing their lordships in a slightly nervous voice, said:—

"My lords, I have an application to make. I am Michael Davitt, and the application is that I may be allowed to appear at this inquiry to ask your lordships to investigate serious charges made against me by the Attorney-General in the trial of O'Donnell *v.* Walter. These charges are contained in this quotation from the Attorney-General's speech."

Mr. Davitt had the *Times* report in his hand, and was about to read the extract, when the Attorney-General hurriedly interposed. "There is not the slightest reason why Mr. Davitt should not appear," he said.

Sir James Hannen, bending forward, remarked blandly: "You are plainly entitled to appear."

But Mr. Davitt had not done. He wanted particulars of the charges which would be preferred against him: wanted moreover to read the extract which he held in his hand.

The President reassured him. "You shall be put in the same position as Sir Charles Russell's clients; and shall have particulars rendered to you."

MR. BIGGAR WANTS PARTICULARS.

"My lords"—came a still, small voice from the solicitors' table—"My lords, Sir Charles Russell has made his application in a very much more able manner than I can. Simply as a matter of personal convenience, it would be very convenient for me to get to know from the representatives of the *Times* what they really charge me with." Mr. Biggar wanted the same particulars Sir Charles Russell had been pressing for, and "for his own personal convenience."

The Attorney-General pointed out that at the preliminary sitting Mr. Biggar was represented by Sir Charles Russell; therefore (argued Sir Richard Webster in effect), he must be content with the particulars we have delivered.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL CANNOT GIVE PARTICULARS.

The Attorney-General said he was quite unable to give the particulars asked for by Sir Charles Russell and Mr. R. T. Reid; nor was it fair that he should be asked to do so. Moreover, the parties charged by the *Times* had been ordered to make an affidavit of discovery, and Mr. Parnell—president of the Land League—had sworn that he has never had any documents save a letter addressed to him by Frank Byrne.

"This is a sort of *tu quoque*," remarked the President.

"Not quite, my lord," said Sir Richard, who proceeded frankly to declare that he was not yet in a position to give particulars of every overt act committed by the Irish members. They must wait for the evidence which he intended to adduce. The conductors of the *Times*, he contended, had fulfilled the onus which had been cast upon them. Sir Charles Russell had asked what particular crimes were laid to the charge of the various persons whom his learned friends represented. His answer was, "My charge and allegation is that you incited to and connived at a series of crimes—not one crime, but hundreds of crimes." He thought he had shown that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues were aware of the system practised continually during 1881 and 1882, whereby the edicts of the Land League were enforced by the commission of crime, and all he could say was that they connived at every one of these crimes. His charge was not that Mr. Parnell and his friends knew that poor Rafferty was going to be "carded" or that Ferax was going to be murdered, but that they and the Land League knew of the system, that they approved of the system, and that they allowed it to be carried out. Unless he was to write out a summary of the evidence to be given by every witness—and be held responsible for all omissions which might subsequently become evident—he did not see what more he could do than had been done. Indeed, he could not then put forward all the facts, as new facts in regard to matters of detail were coming in day by day. What was demanded were not "particulars," but the "proofs" of the charges. He had not said that Mr. Parnell actually ordered certain men to be shot and certain houses to be burnt, but he would show that Mr. Parnell knew that certain acts followed certain speeches, and that he approved of these speeches, and that he was a party to their being made.

The report will be continued in succeeding editions.

THE NEW DEAN OF CHICHESTER.

We hear that the real reason which induced the new Dean of Chichester Canon Pigou, to resign his living at Halifax, was the state of his health. Never very robust, the bleakness of Halifax—the climate is very severe even for natives and the heavy duties in such a parish, made it necessary on several occasions for him to absent himself from his parochial duties. In accepting the Chichester preferment he sacrifices some £500 a year, his Queen's chaplaincy, and a stall at Ripon cathedral. Decanal hat, apron, and gaiters, may be regarded by some as dearly bought at that price; but the new dean preferred crippled means and a few more years of usefulness to crippled health with larger means.

THE TRUTH OUT AT LAST.

HOW THE "TIMES" GOT ITS "DOCUMENTS."

WHAT IT PAID FOR THEM.

In the arid acreage of the Attorney-General's printed speech there occurred yesterday one or two oases of interest. As they related to the only question about which the general public cares anything, we reprint them with elucidatory remarks—not in the nature of comment—to which we hope not even the greatest stickler for silence can take objection.

In the O'Donnell trial, speaking of the "documents," usually known as the forged letters, the Attorney-General said:—

"The danger from dynamite and assassination is not yet over. And be the consequences what they may to the proprietors of the *Times* they will not expose any of the persons from whom they may have received these documents to the risk they know they would incur within a few hours of their names being known—of danger to their persons or their lives."

Yesterday this pretence was thrown to the winds. Speaking of one of the "documents," the Attorney-General said:—

"My lords, the original of this letter was produced with other documents to the solicitor of the *Times* by a Land League clerk, who will be called before you, and who will give evidence with regard to that document and other documents. They were not the only documents which, perhaps more by accident than by any other cause, happened to be in possession of the Land League clerk. There happened to be, and were found in his possession, and will be produced, and the handwriting upon them in many cases proved, two batches of documents relating to part of the work done by the Land League on two occasions shortly before they were removed to London. Those documents will be very material."

How far this "Land League clerk" was privy to the production of the other "documents" does not appear, but there seems to be no doubt from the Attorney-General's subsequent remarks that there were other persons concerned in the production or discovery of the documents on which the *Times* case rests. Speaking of the letter in which Mr. Parnell demands that Egan shall "make it hot for old Forster and Co.," the Attorney-General said:—

The *Times* newspaper believes it to be a genuine document. They will put before your lordships full explanations with regard to the letter, and so far as the *Times* is concerned, if they possibly can, they will put before you every circumstance in connection with the letter. The way in which it was obtained, and the circumstances under which it was obtained will be explained. Your lordships will have every possible opportunity of investigating and examining on what side the truth lies in that respect. I am not at liberty at the present time—nor should I if I were at liberty—to mention more names to your lordships. In all probability long before the end of the case all the names of the persons connected with the way in which these letters were obtained, and the circumstances under which they were obtained, will be explained to your lordships, but I must decline to make any further statements at the present time as to persons from whom, or the way in which, the letters were obtained. The sum of money which was paid for the letters will in no way be kept back from your lordships. Of course it is ridiculous to suppose that the *Times* could obtain such letters without paying for them. If that be anything to throw discredit on the letters that is a matter for your lordships to consider. This I may be allowed to say, that not one penny was promised or any bargain made until the documents had been for months in the hands of the *Times*, and had been examined by perfectly independent persons, and the handwriting tested by means of undoubtedly genuine specimens of Mr. Parnell's handwriting.

As the *Times* intends to say from whom it bought the documents, and the price it paid for them, it may perhaps facilitate the inquiries of the Commission if we publish the following information which may not be without some general interest:—

1. There is reason to believe that the "documents" in question did not all come from one source, nor were they all forged. The vendors of the collection brought them to the *Times* several months before the publication of the first "forged letter" in January, 1887.

2. The person employed in selling the documents to the *Times* declared that the lives of those who were implicated in revealing the documents would be sacrificed if any information were divulged that would lead to their identification. Hence the declaration in the O'Donnell trial.

3. The batch of documents submitted to the *Times* and bought by them after due examination, and after they had been submitted to the critical scrutiny of one eminent authority on handwriting, contained the famous cheque for £100, to which allusion was made at the O'Donnell trial.

4. The sale was not concluded with the *Times* until the sellers had sought another market, with a view of planting their "documents" elsewhere, chiefly from a belief on the part of the vendors that the *Times* could not be trusted to keep the secret on which, as was alleged by the Attorney-General, the lives of the vendors depended.

5. That, although in consideration of the increased risk involved in trusting their lives to so distrusted confidants as the *Times*, the price may have been raised, the "documents" would have been handed over in Midsummer, 1886, to any discreet and trustworthy person who would have advanced £1,000 on such security. Whatever sum in excess of £1,000 was paid by the *Times* represents the extra risk run in trusting the pledged word of the people in Printing-house-square.

6. In addition to those documents which the *Times* still regards as trustworthy, and which they received from the Land League clerk, acting in concert with or on behalf of other persons in Ireland, the *Times* has in its possession documents which even in Printing House-square are admitted to be forgeries, documents which were procured in America by a special emissary, on whose adroitness the *Times* thought it could safely rely.

7. The documents, therefore, in the possession of the *Times* consist of (1) the admitted American forgeries, (2) *bonâ fide* documents, of a more or less innocent character, (3), forgeries which the *Times* will probably be compelled to admit are such before the Commission concludes its sittings.

PRESENTATION OF THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.

In accordance with a time-honoured custom, Mr. Alderman Whitehead, the Lord Mayor elect, was this morning presented to the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords to receive her Majesty's approval of the choice of the citizens of London. As usual on these occasions, the Aldermen and Recorder and Town Clerk, City Solicitor, and all the officers of the Corporation attended in State. The Recorder, in introducing Mr. Alderman Whitehead, gave a brief biographical account of him. His family, he said, had been settled for several generations in Raisbeck, in Westmoreland, and Mr. Whitehead was descended from George Whitehead, the Quaker, who in the seventeenth century embraced the tenets of that society, and was a friend of Penn and Fox. His ancestor was associated with Penn in the labours and responsibilities of authorship, and suffered with Fox the pains and perils of persecution. The Lord Mayor elect, although differing from the yearly pietist in many respects, nevertheless looked back with some pride upon the ancestor who had the courage of his convictions at a period when the maintenance of those convictions involved serious penalties both in purse and person. References to the success of the Lord Mayor elect in business, from which he retired eight years ago, and his civic career since concluded the Recorder's address.

The Lord Chancellor, addressing the Lord Mayor elect, said he appeared to be well qualified for the office he was about to fill. The municipal institutions of this country, he continued, had received in a great measure their moulding and form of type from the great municipal institutions of the City Corporation, and, whatever might be said about these institutions, the deliberate wisdom of Parliament had adopted it as its model for the increased amount of local government all over the country. He congratulated them that with those changes they had had in county government, the spirit of municipal institutions had left in substance and in form the government of the great Corporation of London untouched and unimpaired. The loving cup having been circulated, the civic party left.

A STRIKE AT TILBURY DOCK.

Five hundred workmen recently employed at Tilbury Dock are now on strike for an increase of 1*d.* per hour in wages. They have been paid at the rate of 4*d.* per hour, the work being uncertain, and amounting throughout the whole year to an average of about three hours per day. Meetings have been held by the men, and have been supported by workers from other docks. The men are sanguine of winning, and have determined to hold out.

TWO MEN KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

Two platelayers were killed this morning by the up mail train near Leicester, and a third was seriously injured. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the men stepped out of the way of a goods train into the road of the mail. Several other platelayers narrowly escaped.

THIS DAY'S RACING.—NEWMARKET MEETING.

THE DEWHURST PEATE.

DONOVAN	1
ENTHUSIAST	2
AUSTRALIA	3

5 ran.

We have also received the following results :—

BRETBY WELTER HANDICAP (Six furlongs).—Harpagon (G. Chaloner), 1. Martinet (Wall), 2. Fra Diavolo (Calder), 3. Also ran: Monsieur de Paris (Watts), Tyke (G. Barrett), Lady Muncaster (Warne), Everitt (F. Barrett), Zariba (S. Loates), Moscow (J. Woodburn), Ginestra (Mullen).

NEW NURSERY PLATE.

DOMINO	1
IXIA	2
L'AVARE	3

Eleven ran.

DENSE FOG IN THE CHANNEL.

Portsmouth harbour and Spithead were this morning wrapped in a very dense fog. Communication with the Isle of Wight is completely cut off so far as passenger traffic is concerned. The mails were despatched early this morning in a small steam launch.

DEATH OF JUDGE GIFFARD.

Judge J. W. de L. Giffard (brother of the Lord Chancellor), who was appointed three years since judge of the Exeter county court, died yesterday, after three days' illness. He was in court on Saturday. He was greatly esteemed professionally and privately for his genial and kindly disposition. Previously to coming to Exeter he was judge on the Huddersfield circuit, to which he was appointed in 1874. He was a son of the late Mr. Stanley Lees Giffard, LL.D., barrister-at-law.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD AND TAVISTOCK SCHOOL.

The Duke of Bedford, in acknowledging the receipt of resolutions relative to his closing of the grammar school at Tavistock, recently passed at a public meeting in that town, wrote to the chairman, stating that, in his judgment, the time had arrived when the school should be placed upon a broader footing and reconstituted with more regard to the educational interests of Tavistock generally, according to the scheme to be approved by the Charity Commissioners in the exercise of their powers as Endowed School Commissioners. If these views should meet with favour, he would venture to suggest the appointment of a small representative committee, with whom he might co-operate in bringing the question before the commissioners. A public meeting was held in the Tavistock Guildhall last evening to consider the Duke's letter, and a committee was appointed as suggested.

A telegram from Clovelly this morning states that the first important catch of the season has just been landed. Fifty thousand herrings were brought in, and sold at 3*s.* per hundred.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., has reduced all the rents on his Glenwood estate in Ireland that were above Griffith's valuation to that standard, and then allowed an all-round reduction of 30 per cent.

The Queen has appointed Mr. William Edward Goschen to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne will leave London for India (where the former will assume the Vicerovalty) on November 17th next.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS QUIET.—OPERATORS BUSY WITH THE SETTLEMENT.

The supply of loanable capital in the open market continues very abundant, and rates are consequently easy. Loans for the day are obtainable at 2 per cent. and less, while for a week the quotations are no better than 3 per cent. Borrowers for the fortnight on Stock Exchange securities with a margin can generally get their requirements satisfied at from 4 to 4½ per cent. There is again a very small number of bills offering for discount, and the rate for three months' bank paper is easy at 3 per cent. There is some talk of a reduction in the Bank rate to-morrow to 4 per cent., but this is not regarded as probable by the majority of operators, the position being considered too unsafe to allow of such a movement at present. Little or no gold is now arriving from the Continent, while the Berlin exchange has fallen to a point which will almost admit of gold being taken from London.

There is hardly anything in the way of new business done on the Stock Exchange, the attention of operators being almost exclusively occupied with the arrangement of the account. With regard to carrying-over rates, they are distinctly lower than last time, except in the Home Railway market, where there is little sign of ease. Consols are steady without material change, and in English railways the changes are insignificant. In almost all cases in the latter department the contango charge is quite as heavy as last time, this showing that the speculation for the rise has not been reduced to any considerable extent. Foreign Government Bonds are dull. Russian Bonds are found to be scarce, and are carried over on about even terms, while in all other securities the charge against operators for the rise is easier. Hungarian are carried over at 3 to 4, as against 4 to 6; Egyptian Unified at 3 to 4, against 4½ to 5½ per cent.; Spanish at 3 to 5 per cent., against 4 to 6; and Peruvian at about 5½ per cent., against 7 per cent. American Railroads are firm in tone, though the advance in prices is not important. Rates here, too, are 1 per cent. lower than at the last settlement, the general charge ranging from 5 to 6 per cent. The charge on Trunk First and Second Preferences and Guaranteed is 1-16 easier, at 3-16 to 5-16 contango, but Mexican Railway rates are the same, except for Second Preference, which has fallen to ⅛, ¼ contango.

After a heavy opening, the Stock Market at New York yesterday developed strength, with Southern stocks and Union Pacific as features, and became stronger as the day advanced. Realizations in the last hour caused some sagging, and the close was rather heavy at but slight changes from the first prices.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: North British Deferred ¼, the Preferred ⅛, North Western, Sheffield Deferred, and North Eastern ½. *Lower*: Caledonian and Brighton Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: French Three per Cents. ¼, and Italian ⅛. *Declined*: Greek 1881 ½, Turkish Group 4 ¼, Portuguese ½, and Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen*: Union Pacific shares ¾, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ½, Denver Preference, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Erie Second Mortgage ¼, Norfolk and Western and Northern Pacific Preference ¼. *Lower*: Central Pacific, Denver Ordinary, and Ontario shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Mexican Second Preference 1, the Ordinary and the First Preference ¾, and Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛. *Lower*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Bryant and May ⅛, Namaqua ⅛, Mason and Barry and Rio Tinto 1-16. *Receded*: Primitiva Nitrates 1 (27½ to 8½), Hudson's Bay ⅜, Brush Light ⅛, Hotchkiss Ordinary ⅛, and De Beers shares ⅛.

TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: North Eastern £8,742, Midland £7,127, Sheffield £1,422, North Staffordshire £378, Metropolitan £714, District £71, Eastern and Midland £166.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market opened with a moderate demand. Probable sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices are steady, futures being partially one point up.

The lists of application for shares in the Yorkshire Aërated Bread and Restaurant Company (Limited) will be closed to-morrow for town and country. The capital is £100,000, in shares of £1 each.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares: —

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5	London and County	85½ 6⅛
Consols	100½	¼	Do. A	130¼	½	Union of London	40 1
New Consols (2¾)	97¼	⅜	Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅛	⅛	London and West.	67 8
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	¼	Do. Preference	101¼	2¼	London Joint Stock	39 40
Local Loan Stock	102⅛	3	North Western	167¼	8	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43 4
New 2½ per. Cent	94	½	South Western	137	8	Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	47 8
India 3½ per Cent	104½	6	Manchester & Shef.	69	71	MINES	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71¼	2	Do. A.	36½	¼	Indian Consolidated	⅜ 7 16
Egyptian Guar.	99½	100⅛	Met. Consolidated	75	½	Mysore shares	3⅞ 4⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111½	12	Do. Land Stock	69¼	70⅛	Ooregums	1 11 16 1 13 16
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	½	Do. District	33½	4	Cape Copper	6 7 16 9 16
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	111	½	Midland	132⅛	⅝	Namaqua	4⅞ 5⅛
Liverpool	110¼	¾	North British Pref.	72⅝	4⅛	Mason and Barry	11 ½
FOREIGN STOCKS			Do. Def.	52¼	⅜	Rio Tinto	24⅜ ⅝
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101	North Eastern	157¼	⅛	Montana £1 shares	1 13 16 1 15 16
Do. Hard Dols	71	2	North Stafford	103	11	De Beers	33¼ ½
Do. Treasury	93⅛	4½	South Eastern	133	5	Kimberley Cent	38¼ 9¼
Austrian Gold	93	2	Do. Deferred	110⅝	11⅛	TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES	
Do. Silver	83	70	FOREIGN RAILWAYS			Anglo-American	4⅜ ⅛
Brazilian 1875	102	3	Canada Pacific	57⅛	⅛	Do. Pref.	80 ½
B. Ayres 6p. c.	98	100	Cen. Pacific Shars	35½	¾	Brazilian Submarine	13⅜ ⅜
Do. Cedulas I.	61¼	¼	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67½	½	Direct Unit. States	10⅛ ⅜
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	100	2	Denver & R. Grande	16¼	19¼	Eastern	12⅜ ⅜
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½	Do. Pref.	51¼	2¼	Ditto Extension	13 ⅜
Do. B.	91½	2¼	Illinois Shares	117	20	United Telephone	13⅛ ⅜
Egypt, State Dom.	101½	2	Lake Shore	105⅛	¾	Globe Teleg. Trust	7 ¼
Do. Unified	82⅛	3⅛	Ohio & Mississipp.	23¼	4¼	TRAMWAYS ETC	
Do. Preference	102¼	½	Louis. and Nash.	61¼	2	London Gen. Om.	285 95
Do. Daira Sanieh	7¼	7	Mex. Cen. Bonds	63	½	London Street	13½ 14⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81	⅛	Miss. Kan. & Texas	12¼	¾	London Tramway	13½ 14⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¾	4¼	N. Y. Cen. Shars	110¼	11½	North Metropolitan	17½ 18½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	81¼	2¼	New York Ontario	16½	¾	WATERWORKS	
Hung. Gold Rentes	83⅞	⅞	Erie Shares	29⅛	⅛	Chelsea Waterworks	250 5
Italian	93¼	½	Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	¼	East London	193 8
Mexican Converted	39½	¾	Norfolk & West. Pre	54	½	Grand Junction	123 7
Peruvian 5 p.c.	72 10	¼	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	41⅛	⅜	Kent	270 5
Do. 6 p.c.	13	¼	North. Pacific Pref	63	½	Lambeth	255 60
Portuguese	63¼	½	Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅛	⅛	New River, New.	340 50
Russian 1873	99⅛	⅛	Phil. and Read. Sh.	25¼	7	S'thwrk. & Vauxhal.	166 71
Spanish 4 p. c.	72¼	⅞	Union Pacific Shares	67½	8	W. Middlesex	265 70
Turkish 1854	93	100	Wabash Preferred	28½	9	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT	
Group 1	26¼	7¼	Do. Gen. Mort.	45¼	¼	Gaslight & Coke A	248 52
Group 2	15½	¾	Grand Trunk Sh.	11⅛	⅜	Imp. Continental	210 13
Group 4	14⅞	15⅛	Do. First Pref.	68½	⅛	South Metropolitan	306 11
4½ p. c. 1871	81½	2	Do. Second Pre	48¼	¾	Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	4 ⅛
5 p. c. Defence	93½	4	Do. Third Pref.	25½	7⅛	MISCELLANEOUS.	
5 p. c. Priority	81	3	Do. Guaranteed	70¼	1¼	Allsopp	8½ ⅜
Uruguay Unified	73½	4	Mexican Ordinary	48⅛	⅜	Guinness and Co.	307½ 10
Virginia Funded	40	1	Do First Pre	121¼	¾	Hotchkiss	10⅛ ¾
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	78¾	¾	Bryant and May	13½ ¾
BRITISH RAILWAYS			Lombardo-Venetian	9	⅛	Spratt's Patent	10¾ ½
Caledonian	111	⅛	Varna 3 per cent	6⅞	7⅛	P. and O. Steam	64 7
Great Eastern	69	¼	Nitrate Railway	27	½	Royal Mail Steam	63 6
Great Northern	113	15	BANKS.			N.t. Discount Co	11¼ ¾
Ditto A	101½	1⅛	Alliance Bank	133	14¼	Hudson's Bay	18½ ¾
Great Western	150¼	½	City Bank	20⅝	1½	Suez Canal	87½ 3
Hull and Barnsley	53¼	4¼	Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼	E. & W. Ind. Docs	23 5
Lanc. and York	110½	17½	Imperial Ottoman	11⅞	⅜	London and St. K.	40 2

THE GAS SCANDAL AT HALIFAX.

THE CORPORATION WILL TAKE PROCEEDINGS.

The time of the members of the Halifax town council, who met last night, was again largely occupied by discussion of the gas scandal. The form of indemnity suggested by Alderman J. T. Riley's solicitor was submitted to the council by the town clerk. In the main it is the same as that offered to Alderman Riley by the council in the first instance, but, following the words which state that "in the event of an action being brought by him and a verdict being found, or judgment given, in his favour, the mayor will fully indemnify him from all costs," are inserted these words, "as also in any event unless the said James Turner Riley shall in the said action be found or proved guilty of malpractices in connection with the Halifax Gasworks, in the shape of corruptly receiving money by way of commission or bribe on coal or other things purchased by the corporation."

There were other slight alterations, but this sentence is the substance of the difference between the proposals from each side, and the idea therein expressed is carried still further in a letter from Alderman Riley's solicitor to the town clerk, which was read, and of which the following extract is the pith :—

Now, taking Mr. Fox's letters, the words of the indemnity and statements made by the mayor and others, the public have interpreted them as accusing Mr. Riley of having been guilty of the offence of receiving bribes or commission on coal bought by the gasworks. If Mr. Fox, by charging my client with malpractices, means such practices as these, my client is prepared to proceed against Mr. Fox, and defies him to prove them. The draft indemnity, as submitted to you by me, goes further than this, because it includes not only coal but any other goods purchased by the corporation for the gasworks. I must, therefore, ask that the provision, that the indemnity shall be in force unless my client be found or proved guilty of malpractices in connection with the "Halifax Gasworks in the shape of corruptly receiving money by way of commission or bribe on coal or other goods purchased by the corporation" (and which you have struck out) be allowed to remain. These are the grounds upon which my client is prepared to meet Mr. Fox's charges. If they mean less than these he cares not to disprove them further than he has already done by stating that they are not true, and unless the draft be agreed to as submitted I cannot advise my client to accept the indemnity.

The town clerk pointed out that the alteration proposed on behalf of Alderman Riley was one of vast consequence, as by its effect Alderman Riley might be found guilty on twenty charges, and, so long as no one of these was a malpractice in the form of taking commission or bribes, the corporation would be bound to pay all his costs. And, said he further, such a step would be a leap in the dark, inasmuch as the corporation were quite unaware of the precise nature of Mr. T. K. Fox's case as against the alderman.

After considerable discussion, upon the motion of the mayor, it was resolved, without a single dissentient vote, that the sub-committee which sat on the matter should be authorized to prosecute its inquiries, and institute such proceedings, civil or criminal, against any or all of the three persons implicated as it might deem advisable.

THE IRISH HOME INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

SYMPATHY WITHOUT RELIEF FROM DUBLIN CASTLE.

A deputation from the Irish Home Industries Association waited upon Mr. Balfour yesterday afternoon at the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle. Dr. Wright having read a memorial from the association to the Chief Secretary, pointing out the importance of technical and industrial education, especially to a country like Ireland, and urging the Government to adopt a series of recommendations ; and Mr. Graves, Mrs. Power Lalor, and Dr. Smith having spoken in support of the proposals, Mr. Balfour expressed great interest in the subject, and agreed with the general objects of the deputation. It reminded him, however, that it would be necessary to consult the Treasury, and that the grant already made to Ireland in proportion to local contributions was far in excess of the amount given to Great Britain. In the latter case it was about 20 per cent. of the whole expenditure, whereas in Ireland it was 80 per cent. As to the £120,000 to be disposed of, there were many suggestions as to its disposal, but the Government were pledged to give it in aid of local taxation. It should also be remembered that the Government were also about to make large advances for drainage works. He suggested the expediency of investigating more closely the cause of the failure of attempts to establish home industries, and warned the deputation of the risk of exciting expectation that might end in disappointment. He promised, however, to give the whole subject his best consideration, and assured the deputation of his full sense of its importance and of his warm sympathy with them.

HOW WAR SCARES ARE GOT UP.

Count Kalnoky's organ, the *Fremdenblatt*, did its best on Monday to raise a war scare by publishing a paragraph about new concentrations of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier. There is no ground, says the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, for the alarm which the semi-official journal has tried to excite, and the plainest proof of this is that the Rothschild syndicate is preparing to effect with the Hungarian Government one of the largest financial operations ever undertaken in this country. If there were the slightest danger of war the Rothschilds would have nothing to do with M. Tisza's conversion scheme. The object of the paragraph in the *Fremdenblatt* seems to have been to raise just as much nervous flutter as may be requisite to ensure the voting of the new military credits in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments. Descrying this purpose, other journals write contemptuously about the paragraph in question, and adduce information showing that there has been no fresh concentration of troops on the Austrian frontier. In fact, the *Czas*, of Cracow, which is always very vigilant as regards movements of Russian troops, asserted only last week that the Tzar's forces were being withdrawn from the Austrian frontier.

A STEAMSHIP SUNK BY A FERRY BOAT.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Tuesday night.—A crowded ferry boat, plying between Jersey City and New York, to-day ran into the broadside of the Hayti Line steamship *Atlas*, the latter being so greatly damaged that she sank almost immediately. The ferry boat, although much injured, managed to reach a pier. There was panic on both vessels, but fortunately the people on board the *Atlas* were taken off before she went down. The collision occurred during a dense fog.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books Discount 2d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

TAKEN FROM "TRUTH."

The real cause of the failure of the Royal bear hunts in Transylvania was that the peasants had carefully driven the creatures away from the places where the Crown Prince of Austria and the Prince of Wales were to shoot. The people of Transylvania detest both Austrians and Hungarians, and whenever a great hunt is announced they deliberately drive the bears and deer to a distance, so that, as a rule, the sporting arrangements of the territorial magnates are kept secret.

King Humbert's gift to the Emperor William was quite unique, being a series of models of the men, women, children, and animals in the famous Pompeiian museum, which have been taken by the well-known sculptor, Signor Achile d'Orsi, who has been engaged for several months on the work, and the museum has been closed to the public in consequence.

I hear from Rome that two of the principal telegraph offices were almost exclusively occupied on the day after the Emperor's visit to the Vatican in transmitting cipher messages to and from Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe.

The Crown Princess Stéphanie of Austria intends to apply for a divorce from the Crown Prince Rudolph, and she will probably quit Vienna shortly for Brussels ; but her parents, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and her eldest sister, the Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary, are unremitting in their efforts to avert this catastrophe.

Mr. Ruskin has arrived at Venice, and is staying for a few weeks at the Hôtel de l'Europe. It is his first visit to Venice for nearly twelve years. He is out all day in a gondola visiting his favourite buildings, and his enthusiasm for the place has not in the least degree abated.

The astute gentleman who "conveyed" Sir Morell Mackenzie's proof-sheets has now, I understand, been pretty well run to earth. The matter was so simple that even one of Sir Charles Warren's five-foot-nine detectives might have accomplished it. An examination of the extracts showed that they must have been supplied by some one who had in his possession the first seventy-nine "slips" uncorrected, and the remainder in their final form. Only two persons were in this position.

I have learned—in rather a roundabout way, it is true, but still from a thoroughly trustworthy source—that the Empress Frederick is greatly pleased with Sir Morell Mackenzie's vindication, and has written a letter of nearly twenty pages to tell him so.

I have been shown a private letter from M. Rubinstein, in which the eminent pianist states that the work he has already undertaken in composition and teaching will prevent him from accepting any engagement for a pianoforte recital tour in England for two years at least. This will put a stop to certain reports which are now current of a Rubinstein tour here next year.

FIRE IN THE STRAND THIS MORNING.

At half-past six o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the upper part of the premises of Messrs. Willson and Son, art and curiosity dealers, of 393, Strand, close to the Adelphi Theatre. Shortly after the outbreak the alarm was given, and before seven o'clock several fire-engines from adjacent stations were on the scene, and played at once upon the burning building. They succeeded in about an hour in subduing the fire, but not before the two upper floors, where furniture was stored, had been entirely gutted. The rest of the building, which consists of a shop and four stories, was considerably damaged. There was no one on the premises.

STEPNEY LIBERAL AND RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

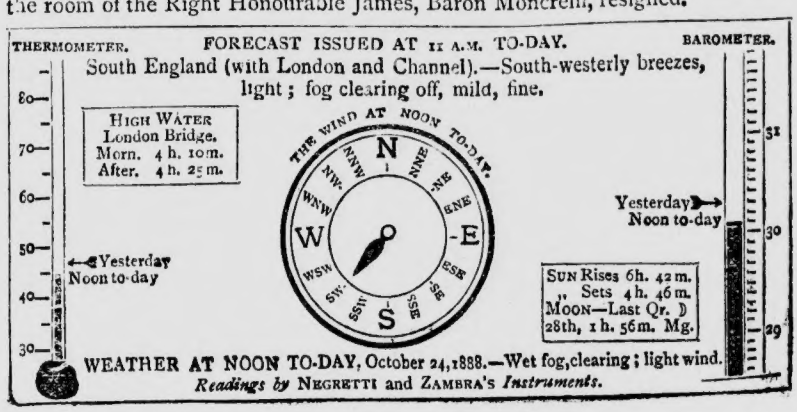
At a largely attended public meeting of the Stepney Liberal and Radical Association in Stepney Meeting Hall, Mr. Churchwarden Upton in the chair, the following resolutions were carried with acclamation :—1. Moved by Mr. B. T. L. Thomson (Liberal and Radical candidate for Stepney), seconded by Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, M.P., "that this meeting is of opinion that the administration of the police will never be satisfactory until it is placed under the control of the new County Council." 2. Moved by Mr. R. C. Lehmann (Liberal candidate for East Hull) "that this meeting records its strong protest against the policy of mere coercion in Ireland, and urges the Government to take immediate steps to stop the impending evictions for non-payment of arrears of rent, declared by the courts to be unjust."

THE LADY LIBERALS AT BIRMINGHAM.

The speakers at the meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation, to be held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday afternoon, November 7, at which Mrs. Gladstone will preside, include the Countess of Aberdeen, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and Miss Orme, LL.B. A limited number of seats will be reserved, the price of tickets for which will be 2*s*. All applications for tickets must be made to the secretary of the Federation, 23, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., or to Miss Youngerman, 75, Wellington-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. The subjects to be dealt with at the conference in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday morning, November 6, will be of a practical nature. Lady Aberdeen will give a short address on the encouragement of Irish industries, and there will be discussions on various questions connected with women's political work.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Nicholas Herbert to be Assistant Inspector for the Metropolis in the Local Government Board, in the place of Major Lutley Jordan, who has resigned.

The Queen has appointed the Right Honourable John Hay Athole Macdonald, C.B., Q.C., LL.D., her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, to be Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session, in the room of the Right Honourable James, Baron Moncreiff, resigned.



THE COMING BIRMINGHAM DEMONSTRATION.

The Artisans' Gifts to Mr. Gladstone.

The time allotted by the National Liberal Federation for the appointment of delegates to the annual meetings has expired, and upwards of 3,200 representatives have been nominated to attend. This number is 1,000 in excess of those present at the Nottingham Conference last year.

There is a remarkable movement on the part of the working men of Birmingham with the object of celebrating in their own way Mr. Gladstone's visit. They are anxious to show Mr. Gladstone that he holds a warm place in their affections, and the idea has seized them that their feelings may be suitably expressed by "making something for him." One of the most notable presents will combine the workmanship of the principal trades of the town. It will take the shape of a large shield of enamel and gold, enclosed in a wreath of bay leaves represented in ivory. It will be a splendid work of art, will be set in a plush frame, and the whole artistically mounted on a brass easel, for presentation to Mr. Gladstone as an example of the work done by the metal workers, the ivory turners and carvers, the button makers, the engravers, the brass workers, the gilders, the silversmiths, and the saw piercers of Birmingham.

The metal trades are busy with other magnificent gifts. A Hawarden dinner bell will be conspicuous among them. A large beautifully toned bell of genuine bell-metal, decorated with embossed designs, will be hung upon a splendid brass bracket, and presented ready for attachment to some interior wall of Hawarden Castle. Another trophy will be a polished brass inkstand of first-class workmanship, artistically chased, and ornamented with figures and two shields, one showing Mr. Gladstone's own armorial bearings and motto, the other those of Birmingham. With this inkstand are to go some specially made pens, the holders of mother-of-pearl in fine feather carved shapes, the pens themselves of gold with diamond points. The glass trades are contributing a beautiful vase, to be made by the same artisans as are accustomed to do glass work for the Queen. The jewellers are likewise busy devising choice specimens of their art. Other gifts, the precise design of which is at present unknown to the working-men's committee, are in preparation.

In view of Mr. Gladstone's many engagements, however, it is not possible to arrange for the presentations otherwise than by a large deputation, which will probably meet Mr. Gladstone at the house of his host, Sir Walter Foster, M.P. Among the other incidents of Mr. Gladstone's visit is to be a presentation from the Irish working people. Their gift, which has not yet been decided upon, is being raised by a subscription of pence.

THE CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The following circular, signed by leading Nonconformist ministers, members of Parliament, chairmen of school boards, and others, is being issued to members of various ecclesiastical, educational, and political bodies :—

Being impressed with the dangerous character of some of the recommendations contained in the Report of a majority of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Elementary Education Acts, we are of opinion that vigorous measures should be taken to prevent their adoption by Parliament, and also to promote a thoroughly national system of education. We, therefore, invite your attendance at a conference to be held in London, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 20 and 21. The objects of the conference will be :—

1. To oppose the appropriation of additional public money to denominational schools, and especially payments out of rates to denominational and other privately managed schools.

2. To oppose any sectarian departure from the provisions of the Act of 1870 relating to religious teaching, either by permitting the use of denominational formularies, or by compelling the marking of school registers before the commencement of religious teaching.

3. To promote the extension of the school board system and the provision of schools of an unsectarian character, under the control of the elected representatives of the ratepayers, throughout England and Wales.

4. To secure increased facilities for the training of teachers in unsectarian colleges.

5. It is suggested that the conference should also form a committee to give effect to the resolutions of the conference, and to take such action in regard to the question of national education as may hereafter be determined. On your intimating your wish to attend, a card of admission to the conference will be forwarded to you, with particulars relative to the arrangements. While it is not necessary that those who attend should be delegated, the influence of the conference will be increased by the appointment of delegates on the part of public bodies. You will, therefore, oblige by bringing this circular before any organization interested in the question with which you may be connected, as well as by forwarding the names of individuals whose attendance is desirable.

It is requested that replies may be addressed to the Secretary to the Education Conference Committee, Mr. Thomas E. Minshall, No. 32, Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.

October, 1888.

The conveners have formed themselves into a committee, to which a number of active supporters of unsectarian education have been added ; and a fund is to be forthwith raised to defray the expenses of the movement. It is, we believe, intended that the conference shall be followed by a public meeting at Exeter Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, November 21, which will be just before the London School Board elections.

NORTH WALES UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

A meeting of the governors of North Wales University College was held yesterday at Chester, Lord Powis presiding. The attendance included Mr. G. O. Morgan, M.P., vice-president, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., Mr. John Roberts, M.P., Mr. Swetenham, M.P., and the Hon. George Kenyon, M.P. Mr. Rathbone, M.P., was unanimously elected vice-president. The annual report of the council stated that the efforts to improve the financial position of the college had been attended with considerable success. The council had now felt itself justified in taking steps for the establishment of a Welsh lectureship. The report of the Senate showed that there were in college 111 students from Wales, thirty-two from England, and two from Ireland. While the English students had increased from twenty-four to thirty-two, the Welsh had fallen from 124 to 111. The large majority coming from outside the Principality were women. A resolution was carried strongly setting forth the claims of Wales to a share in the grant of £5,000 in aid of agricultural education.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to October 20, 1888, were £43,037,420, against £43,102,778 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,950,107. The net expenditure was £49,016,577, against £47,975,206 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on October 20, 1888, amounted to £1,263,159, and at the same date in 1887 to £1,293,679.

THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY.

In the face of many difficulties this company of artistes secured an unquestioned success on Monday night with Rubinstein's "Demon." When it is realized that no Russian member of the troupe has any acquaintance with the English tongue, we need not be surprised that troubles have beset their enterprise. It is to be hoped these troubles are now over, and that for the remainder of their stay they will receive the encouragement which they certainly merit. In the matters of unpunctuality and long waits there is room for amendment, and, if so disposed, we might make a little fun of the English libretto, which is certainly a most alarming production, but it may be sufficient to give a single specimen of its style :—

Chorus of Evil Spirits—
Eh! Demon, why tarry?
Rouse us wilt thou never?
Vainly then await we,
When the world accursed, ay, shall exterminate we?

We are all familiar enough with the notion—which is, perhaps, a mistaken one after all—that evil spirits occasionally employ bad language, but we fancy they can never descend so low as this, of their own motion. Musically, there was not a weak point in the whole performance. The honours of the evening fell to Mdlle. Wieber and M. Michael Winogradow, the lady playing the part of Tamara—whose lover is slain—and the gentleman that of the Demon who falls in love with her. Mdlle. Wieber's great scene is in the convent cell, where the fiend makes known his passion. Here the beautiful quality of her voice, clear and sweet if somewhat light, was heard to great advantage, and received well-deserved and enthusiastic praise. M. Winogradow is an artist of the highest class, with an intensely sympathetic voice and style, and to his part is given most of the music. His performance was evidently a surprise to many, and he was frequently re-called throughout the opera. The chorus is exceedingly good, and thoroughly well in hand. The male voices scored a success in "To Arms!" a stirring and busy number, which was re-demanded, and which concluded the second act according to the English libretto. At the termination of the opera the company received quite an ovation, the leading members being frequently recalled to the footlights. Whatever may have been the cause of previous disappointments, the presentation of Rubinstein's work on the first night clearly proves that we have a talented company of artistes among us.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue :—

Caldecott, Randolph. "Gleanings from the *Graphic*." (G. Routledge and Sons.) [A collection of Mr. Caldecott's inimitable sketches.]

Church, Rev. Alfred J., M.A. "Three Greek Children: a Story of Home in Old Time." (Seeley and Co.) [Illustrations after Flaxman and the Antique. Pp. 193.

"Democracy not Suited to India." By the Rajah of Bhinga, Oudh. (Pioneer Press, Allahabad.) [Deals with the Indian National Congress Movement.] Pp. 104. 8 annas.]

"De Omnibus Rebus: An Old Man's Discursive Ramblings on the Road of Everyday Life." By the Author of "Flemish Interiors" (J. C. Nimmo). [A new Edition. Illustrations. Pp. 343. 3*s.* 6*d.*]

Hamilton, Anthony. "Memoirs of the Count Grammont." (J. C. Nimmo.) [Sir Walter Scott's edition with Notes. Portrait of the author and 33 etchings on India paper by L. Boisson. Edition limited to 780 copies. Pp. 306. £3 3*s.*]

"Bookworm, The." [An illustrated Treasury of Old-Time Literature. 1888.] (Elliot Stock.)

Books for the Young.—From Messrs. Longmans we have "The Besom Maker and other Country Folk Songs," with music. Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons send "Every Boys' Annual," an attractive volume of tales and sketches profusely illustrated, and "The Little Wide Awake Annual," which contains one of Kate Greenaway's charming sketches as a frontispiece. We have also received "Wild Life in the Land of Giants," by Dr. Gordon Stables (Hodder and Stoughton, 6*s.*); "Over the Hills," by E. L. Shute, children's rhymes, beautifully illustrated (F. Warne and Co, 5*s.*); "The Dame and her Donkeys Five," with 31 hand-coloured engravings (Leadenhall Press, 1*s.*); and from Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co. the annual volumes of the "Children's Friend," "Infant's Magazine," "Friendly Visitor," "Family Friend," "Mother's Companion," "Band of Hope Review," and "The British Workman." Messrs. Isbister have issued "Nobody's Neighbours," by L. T. Meade. Another parcel from Nisbet and Co. contains "Ready, aye Ready," by Agnes Giberne; "A Song o' Sixpence for the Bairns," by J. Jackson Wray; and "The Midöy and the Moors; an Algerine Story," by R. M. Ballantyne. From Jordison and Co. we have "The Cricket on the Green," with humorous illustrations. A few more of Blackie and Sons attractive books have come to hand, including—"Under Hatches: the Adventures of Ned Woodthorpe," by F. Frankfort Moore, eight illustrations (5*s.*); "Under False Colours," by Sarah Doudney, twelve illustrations (5*s.*); "Joan's Adventures at the North Pole and elsewhere," by Alice Corkran, illustrations, 1*s.* 6*d.*; "Storied Holidays; a Cycle of Historic Red Letter Days," by E. S. Brooks, twelve illustrations (3*s.* 6*d.*); and "Little Lady Clare," by Evelyn Everett-Green (2*s.* 6*d.*)

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Brewers' Exhibition, Agricultural Hall.
Photographic Club, Anderson's Hotel, 8.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, General Meeting, Great George street, 7.30.
Rev. Stewart Headlam on "The Land Question," South Peckham Liberal Club, 8.
Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborn preaches at Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road, in aid of Building Fund, 8.
London School Board Election Addresses by Mr. Conybeare and Mr. S. Brighty, at Peaton Hall, Pentonville-road, 8.30.
Hoxton Hall Harvest Festival, Hoxton-street, 8.
Archdeacon Colley on "Compulsory Vaccination in Natal," Anderton's Hotel, 7.30.
Essex Hall—W. L. Carpenter on "Science and Education" 8.
Lectures.—Mrs. Fawcett on "Men and Women," Warkers-road School, Camden-road, 8; Rev. H. R. Haweis on "Music and Morals," Birkbeck Institution, 8; H. Haines on "The Conquest of India," New-ington Reform Club, 8.30; Admiral Selwyn on "Patent Laws," Inventors' Institute, Chancery-lane, 8; J. Russell on "Pestalozzi," Essex-street Hall, Strand, 8; A. W. Clayden on "Ocean Currents," Essex Hall, Strand, 8.
Meetings.—Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 7.30; Jewish Working Men's Swimming Competition, Goulston-street Baths, Whitechapel, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Liberal Social Union, Royal Society of British Artists—J. A. Ellis on "The Education Question," 7.45.
National Health Society Lectures.—On "First Aid to Injured," Owen Lancester, Cleveland House, Clapham Park, 3, and at Devonhurst, Chiswick, 8.
Battersea Public Libraries—Meeting at Lammas Hall, Bridge Road West, 8.
Lectures: Miss Jennie Young, at South Kensington Liberal Club, 8.30; Mr. G. Macdonald on "Macbeth," Brixton Hall, Acre-lane, 8; the Rev. F. R. Young on "Am I my Brother's Keeper," at Bloomsbury Socialist Society, 8.30; Mr. Bolton on "Commonsense Politics," St. Pancras Reform Club, 8.30; Mr. Godwin on "Minute Life," North Islington Central Club, 8.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY.

PROS AND CONS. FROM OUR TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER.

OUR Travelling Commissioner went to Winnipeg last December in order to visit the scene of the railway dispute, and to learn from the best opinion on the spot the pros and cons. of the case. After that the crisis abated, and every one hoped that the dispute had been arranged. Now, however, that it has broken out afresh, the following summary of our Commissioner's information on both sides will be read with interest :—

THE CASE FOR THE RED RIVER RAILWAY.

The projectors of the railway allege two grievances—first, the injustice of disallowance ; and second, the injury of monopoly. Manitoba, it must always be remembered, has recently had its boundaries as a province widely extended, the old province reaching at the time the Canadian Pacific received its charter only about sixty miles west of Winnipeg. Now, a province, by the British North America Act, has sole control of railway building within its own limits. Therefore, the Dominion Government, at the time (February 17, 1880) they conceded to the Canadian Pacific that "for twenty years . . . no line of railway shall be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such line shall run west or west of south-west, nor within fifteen miles of latitude 49 (the United States boundary)," was not, and could not be, legislating for the then Province of Manitoba. As for the alleged injury by monopoly, I asked Mr. Norquay (the ex-Premier of Manitoba) for a few selected facts on this point. "There is no article more required by us than lumber," he replied ; "we build our houses with it. Yet lumber is carried 130 miles in Ontario and Quebec for a dollar a thousand feet, while here, from Rat Portage to Winnipeg—130 miles—we pay four dollars and sixty cents ! Again, two people living some distance west of here bought buggies ; one paid 40 dols. for shipment from Winnipeg ; the other paid 30 dols. for shipment from Hamilton, Ontario, 1,200 miles further east ! Again, our biscuit-manufacturers have had to close because biscuits were conveyed to British Columbia from the East 30 to 35 cents on 100 lb. cheaper than from Winnipeg ! Even wheat used to be charged 50 cents a bushel from Winnipeg and Montreal, but since the agitation it has been lowered somewhat. We are freighting the very necessaries of life," he added, "and are thus handicapped at the beginning of our existence." "Moreover," put in Mr. Hamilton, with great force, "the sentiment of monopoly is as injurious to us as the fact. No matter what rates we might be paying, the mere knowledge that we are at the mercy of one railroad would deter farmers from settling among us." "Then," I said, "the C.P.R. cannot satisfy you, whatever it does?" "No," replied Mr. Norquay ; "while the question of rates has been a large factor, it is not absolute in the sense that a change in them would effect a change of sentiment."

THE CASE FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific Railway has been accorded distinct privileges of monopoly over a large part of the North-west, and these privileges must not under any circumstances be repudiated or withdrawn. Moreover, although the Canadian Pacific Railway has no monopoly right in old Manitoba, the Dominion Government has doubtless acted with great wisdom in protecting it from competition thus far, for the future of Canada is very closely intertwined with the issue of this magnificent railway enterprise, and it is absurd to pretend that a collapse of the credit of the road would be simply the collapse of one over-speculative and ill-calculated commercial undertaking. So large is the capital [illegible] abroad, so many and intimate are its dependencies at home, that its friends or competitors are right in calling it "a Dominion one." Wholesale competition would ruin Canadian credit, would probably involve the Confederation itself, and hand over the provinces piecemeal to the United States—would be, in a word, an Imperial disaster of the first magnitude.

As for the charge of the "wheat blockade," and that the C.P.R. is unable to handle the crop, it is wholly unreasonable to suppose that a railway could keep a sufficient stock of cars and engines as to enable it to move an enormous crop in a few months, and then let them rust and rot in the yard for the rest of the year. There is an exactly similar "blockade" on the American roads south of here, and the "discrimination in rates" of which the examples were given by Mr. Norquay, there are probably injustices to be remedied, for the C.P.R. is no more sinless than any other corporation or any individual, but the real trouble is the old, old grievance and problem of the "long haul and short haul." The Inter-State Railway Commission of the United States is interesting with it at this moment ; so is an incipient Commission in Canada ; and it is a nut that we have not succeeded in cracking in England yet. At home to-day a farmer in Kent will pay more for carrying his hops, say, to Ashford to London than the American grower does from Liverpool to London. Any practical railroad man will say that the discrimination is absolutely inevitable.

THE CASE FOR A COMPROMISE.

Finally, there is the crucial question, supposing the Red River Valley Railway to be completed to-morrow, would the Manitobans thereby secure the cheap rates they desire? I see no reason to think so. Would two such colossal interests as the Northern Pacific Railway and the Canadian Pacific fight against each other like a pair of goats just for the sake of a few hundred carloads a year to and from Winnipeg? Mr. Van Horne would raise his finger, and the Red River Valley Railway would be as though it were not. The Winnipeggers do not seem to have thought of this. Perhaps they may do so when they learn the fact—which has been a well-kept secret till now, and it was only told to me by accident—that at the moment when it seemed that the Red River Valley Railway would soon be completed the traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, unknown to everybody but his chief, was quietly conferring with the magnates of the Northern Pacific at St. Paul, Minnesota. What was he there for, if not to scatter their hopes of competition to the wind? Still, competition they will have to their hearts' content some day, for Manitoba will grow more wheat than railroads can carry ; but that the Red River Valley Railway will be competition, I think, doubtful. I have come across a good deal of indifference on the subject, and small wonder, for until it could be extended from Winnipeg westward Winnipeg alone would profit by it in any case, and the rest of Manitoba cares little about this. If the Canadian Pacific Railway should make a few concessions in freight rates, and extend its lines beyond Deloraine and beyond Glenboro', in the southern half of the province—extensions which are greatly needed—many people would be satisfied ; and if the Dominion Government should in addition only go so far as to announce the cessation of the policy of disallowance in 1891 (the date at which the C.P.R. was originally to have been completed) I believe there would be very few malcontents left.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervyn Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Rebins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.

MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.30.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

100th Performance Friday Next. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—Vide *Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM, by JOSEPH ARTHUR. (Last Nights.) Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Doors 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield ; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, October 27, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole ; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, D. Stoyle, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montazu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay ; Mr. Nutcombe Gould.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 183rd Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne ; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway ; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Gillard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 85th Time. Mr. William Terriss ; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c. ; Miss Millward ; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 221st Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller ; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maud Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c. ; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SECOND MATINEE of MAMMA, SATURDAY NEXT, October 27, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.40, punctually, DOROTHY. (700th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde ; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Mdme. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Lewis, Fleet Wilmot, Blanche Murray, and Alice Leethbridge ; Messrs. Bucalossi, Lely, G. H. Snazelle, L. D. Ward, W. Calse, Fred Thorne, H. Hadry, and Cooper Collette. Preceded, at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box-office open from 10 to 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA SATURDAY NEXT, October 27, and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER XV.—(*Continued.*)

The girl cast down her eyes and knitted her hands together upon her lap, conscious of what her guardian's manner signified, but not daring to look the question fairly in the face.

"Say! Do you love me?" the Major repeated.

"Of course I do," she replied; "why shouldn't I? Have I not always loved you all my life? Not only loved but respected and looked up to you!"

"Ah, yes! You love me as a child its parent, as a ward her guardian, but is there no deeper affection? Believe me, I love you far better than ever parent did child. I love you better—yes! better than my own soul. My star! My inspiration! I have surrendered all other things for you."

"Do you then regret it?" asked the girl, striving to be calm.

"Regret it? No, a thousand times no! But do you not think I have merited some reward?"

"The expediency of doing good, then, is that it brings reward," said Antonia, endeavouring to petrify all womanly emotion by uttering hard speeches.

"Be just! Be just, Antonia," said the Major. "I did not say I would regret having devoted my life to you if it should happen that you do *not* reward me. But we are only human, and it is but natural to seek gratitude and affection from those for whom we have renounced all things."

"Is my gratitude to take the form of giving you *my* all in return?"

"Not if you do not love me well enough. Indeed, if you love me, you will not think giving yourself to me a *renunciation*, but a *taking* of all that can make life sweet to you. But let that pass. Tell me, Antonia, frankly and fearlessly, if you do *not* love me. Much more depends upon your answer in many ways than you can imagine."

The poor child covered her face with her hands, this last appeal affecting the deepest fibres of her nature.

"I—I—cannot tell," she replied, stoicism giving way, and tears forcing themselves between her fingers. "I once thought I might—but lately everything has seemed so strange and confused. I—I seem to be changing in spite of myself. I cannot answer you now. Give me time, uncle! Give me time."

"Uncle!" he exclaimed, wearily. "Am I no more to you?"

But she looked up at him, her brown eyes as lustrous with their tears as the deep-hued agates which take a profounder tint from the moisture of the waves.

The Major turned to the window, pain written in his very attitude.

"I was, perhaps, exacting," he said, "in having demanded your answer now. No doubt, the matter must seem strange and sudden to you, but I was afraid my opportunity was slipping from me. I give you time—as long as you like, in fact. And now be my own Antonia again!"

He turned back into the room, and bent over to kiss his ward's forehead, as he was accustomed to do, in fatherly fashion, but the girl slipped away.

"No," she said, "you have changed the relations between us, and, if you meant what you said, it would not be right for us to behave as if we were still merely guardian and ward. I am sorry, but it is your own doing."

"You are right," he replied, gravely, "and I am glad you see the matter in this light, for it shows me you think seriously of what I said. In fact, it gives me hope, for a negative answer is evidently not a foregone conclusion. But come, let us forget it for the present, and behave like ordinary people."

Antonia felt so relieved that a smile broke over her face, like the sun coming from behind the clouds to dry their tears.

"You know, uncle," she said, in amused tones, the instinctive reaction from her previous emotion, "you have changed fearfully since we came to Bournemouth."

"How? In looks?"

"Well, you certainly look more harassed and haggard than you used; but the change is principally in your manner, and, if your strangely bitter speeches are any evidence, in your tone of mind."

"Yes! I dare say I have. In fact, I have come to the conclusion that Bournemouth does not agree with me, nor, I think, with you either. It is too relaxing and oppressive. We must leave it, and either return to town or go to some more exhilarating seaside place. I shall never feel at ease in this depressing atmosphere, and wish to get away as soon as possible. We shall have been a week here to-morrow, Monday, and a week is quite long enough, so we'd better tell the people here we leave to-morrow afternoon. I'll telegraph in the morning to Gloucester-place for them to get the house ready. Once at head-quarters, we can go where we like afterwards."

"Leave *to-morrow*!" exclaimed Antonia, with a strange feeling of pain at her heart in the prospect of quitting Bournemouth.

"Why not? If it is to be done at all, 'twere better done quickly. He who hesitates is lost," said Major Temple, with an acrid smile at his own humour.

"It will take all our friends fearfully by surprise," remarked Antonia. "Mrs. Twentyman, for instance, I'm sure, relied upon us to bear her countenance in being away from town during the season, and—and Captain Essilmont came down here on purpose to see you."

"Essilmont will get over the loss of us, never fear. An old soldier like he is doesn't need any particular society to be happy. A few nice fellows

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH.
OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

THE JODRELL THEATRE (late Novelty), Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
(Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL-JODRELL. Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.)
TO-NIGHT, and during week, THE DEMON. M. Lubinoff as The Demon To-night, To-morrow Night, and Saturday afternoon. M. Wingradoff as The Demon on Friday and Saturday Nights. Doors open at 7.30; Overture at 8. Conductor, Signor Giuseppe Truffi. Box-office open from 10 to 5. No increase in the prices of admission. No fees. Programmes and Cloak Rooms Free.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, THE OLD GUARD (Last 4 Nights), supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.

AVENUE.—NOTICE.—On SATURDAY, November 3, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night are disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—TUESDAY NEXT.—Professor BALDWIN, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., will, by special desire of some eminent persons, make an EXTRA FINAL ASCENT and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS, at 3.30 P.M. Admission Half a Crown.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SPECIAL DESIRE.—Professor BALDWIN will make ONE MORE ASCENT from the grounds of the Palace at 3.30 on TUESDAY NEXT under distinguished patronage, and on obtaining a height of 3,000 feet or thereabouts will leap from his balloon with his parachute through space. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum. Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

IRISH EXHIBITION—LAST FOUR DAYS—OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.
MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION, IN OLD SILVER PLATE VALUED AT £100,000.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELLS.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
THE ROYAL IRISH THEATRE. HUMOUROUS SKETCH, "PADDY'S WEDDING." IRISH FUN, SONGS, AND DANCES.
IRISH MINSTRELS AT 3 AND 8 DAILY.
RECITALS ON WEDLAKE'S ORGAN.
The press throughout the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

GO to the IRISH EXHIBITION before the closing day, 27th inst., and pay a SPECIAL VISIT to the OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE and BUY some of the CHEAP and BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES MADE by POOR IRISH PEASANTS, who will benefit by your purchases. Afterwards adjourn to the Theatre close by and see the Humorous Sketch, "PADDY'S WEDDING," and enjoy some real and refined Irish Fun, Music, and Dancing by a chosen Company of Irish Artistes.

THE TENTH ANNUAL BREWERS', MALTSTERS', DISTILLERS', MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS', WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS', CATERERS', CIGAR and TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS', HOTEL PROPRIETORS', LICENSED VICTUALLERS', and ALLIED TRADES' NATIONAL EXHIBITION and MARKET.
AGRICULTURAL HALL, N.
OCTOBER 22 to 27, 1888.
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The Great Galleries are this year occupied by Exhibitors of products and appliances used in the catering and allied trades.

THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS WILL BE HELD DURING THE BREWERS' and ALLIED TRADES' EXHIBITION and MARKET, OCTOBER 22 to 27.
BARLEY COMPETITION.
BREWERS' CONGRESS.
THIS DAY, the LABORATORY CLUB ANNUAL CONFERENCE in Congress Hall, at 3 P.M.
GINGER ALE and NON-INTOXICATING HERB or BOTANIC BEVERAGES COMPETITION.
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ART GALLERY.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-ST., ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

at the club, a good billiard table, and moderately good cigars quite suffice to prevent time lagging."

"*I* couldn't speak of an old friend like that," said Antonia, with a flashing glance. "I'm sure Captain Essilmont isn't that kind of useless, frivolous man."

"You sure!" said the Major, striding towards her and looking straight into her eyes. "You sure of Captain Essilmont's character? Have you, and he—I mean, does that account for your answer to my question?—but it's impossible. He's old enough to be your father, older than I am. I——"

"Do you mean to insult me?" asked his ward, in angry tones, the poor girl feeling that the only way to repress emotion was to let anger usurp its place.

"No! no! I hardly know what I'm saying. Yet a light has broken on my mind. Oh! Antonia! Antonia, give me your answer now, my darling. Say you will be mine! The future is so dark, so uncertain, and I so fear you will after all say me nay. My life! My queen! Come to me! Come——"

He advanced towards the girl with outstretched arms and a pleading look of pain upon his face; but she, turning one glance upon him, a glance of pity for his loss of manly dignity and of fear for herself, fled from the room.

And Major Temple, after standing a moment gazing stonily upon the door, clenched his hand upon his forehead. "In vain! In vain! My guilt is vain!" he muttered.

CHAPTER XIV.

TO THE SCENE OF A TRAGEDY.

Major Temple was not surprised that Antonia did not come downstairs for lunch. He himself felt too agitated by the previous scene to eat, and merely played with the food for the sake of appearances. He sent some lunch up to the girl by Maria, but the servant brought it down again untasted, taking the plates straight to the kitchen by Antonia's orders, that the Major might not perceive how much agitation he had caused her.

Lunch cleared away, the Major tried to soothe himself with a cheroot, but, in his frame of mind, tobacco acted more as a stimulant than as the narcotic which it is called. Having smoked about half the cheroot in hurried, feverish puffs, utterly unproductive of any enjoyment, he threw the remainder away, and going to the writing-table wrote a note, the envelope of which he addressed to Captain Essilmont. That done, he put on his hat and went out, walking in the direction of the Captain's hotel. Much disturbance as the thought of Essilmont caused him, and greatly as he now feared his rivalry with Antonia, the Major was conscious of a curious fascination impelling him to go and meet the man. It is a common trait, this desire to meet those whom we fear, and brave the worst, arising from man's instinctive aversion to uncertainty.

"Is Captain Essilmont in?" he asked, on arriving at the hotel.

"No, sir!" replied the hall porter. "He's gone for a walk, but he told me to tell any one who called he'd be back about six."

"I shan't be able to return then," said the Major, "but when he comes in give him this note. I suppose you don't happen to know where he has gone?"

"Well, sir, before he left, he asked me the way to Branksome Woods, so I suppose he's gone there—a nice, pleasant place they is too for gentlemen to walk in and smoke a cigar on Sunday afternoon. Shall I tell you the road, sir, as perhaps you'd like to go and meet the Captain?"

"No, thanks! I haven't time, but, in any case, I know the way well."

"Yes sir! You're a old 'abituee of Bournemouth, I expect, sir. I thought I knew your face when you came in."

"You knew my face?" exclaimed the Major, adding in a calmer, slower tone, "I don't see how that can be, considering this is my first visit to Bournemouth, and I've only been here a week."

"'Ow the deuce does he know the way to Branksome, then?" muttered the porter, as Major Temple walked away.

On reaching home, the Major found Maria setting out afternoon tea in the drawing-room.

"Is your mistress coming down?" he asked.

"No, sir," said the maid. "She told me to ask you to excuse her, as she's got a nasty 'eadache, and 'as gone out for a walk."

"Gone out! Where?"

"I don't exactly know, sir, but she told me afore she left she wanted to be quite alone, as she had been much upset and wanted to get a little quiet."

"Did she tell you to give that message to me?" asked Maria's master, ironically.

"No, sir; only I thought as 'ow you'd like to know she wanted to be alone, so as you wouldn't go out to try and find her."

"What damned impertinence!" testily exclaimed the Major. "What business have you to go imputing motives to me in this manner, and actually trying to teach me what my behaviour to my ward should be? Giving me messages you were never told to deliver, and expressing your own opinion in this unheard-of way! I never heard of such impudence in my life. If you don't take care, I'll give you instant warning and short shrift with which to leave."

"Miss Tressilian is *my* mistress, sir," said the girl sulkily.

"Mistress or no mistress, I'm master, and I'll let you know it. Tell me where Miss Tressilian has gone, this instant. You know where she is. I see it in your face!"

"I ain't a liar," said Maria, angrily, "and I said I didn't know exactly."

"Exactly! Confound your exactly! Tell me where you think she's gone. Do you hear me, girl?"

The Major's voice changed as he spoke, and rose to a kind of screech, while his face grew white with rage. Poor Maria—only a girl—felt frightened.

"I ain't used to being spoken to so," she replied, with a kind of sob, "and I won't abide it, so there—with all my liking for my mistress whom you're makin' ill with your rages and tantrums, and I won't stop in the 'ouse another day after we've got back to London."

Major Temple went to the door and stood with his back against it.

"Tell me where you think your mistress has gone," he repeated in cold, cutting tones, which more alarmed the maid than his previous violence.

"I—I believe she's gone over to them woods at Branksome. There! I've said it now. Will that content you?"

"Branksome!" exclaimed her master as if he had been shot. "God! It's a regular plot, a plant against me. She's gone to meet Essilmont by appointment. But quiet, quiet! I must be calm! This is the last battle, and I *must* win the day. I shall, if only I can keep cool. The victory was and is still worth any crime."

He hurried out once more, and, after a keen gaze up and down the street, walked rapidly towards Branksome.

"I don't know what's come over you, I'm sure," said Maria, apostrophizing his retreating figure. "You 'etter never 'ave come to Bournemouth if you're a goin' on like this. But I suppose I can't blame you, 'avin' been in India and got the liver, though it's precious 'ard on Miss Antonia, poor sweet dear. I 'ope and pray she'll never consent to marry you, as I know you wants her to. Captain Essilmont would be a much more heligible partee."

The glibness with which Maria found herself able to reel off the last phrase, learned from the novelletes of fashionable life with which she informed her mind, contributed in great measure to restore her good humour, and she went to the kitchen to further console herself with tea.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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